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[ONE PENNY.]

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN TURKEY.

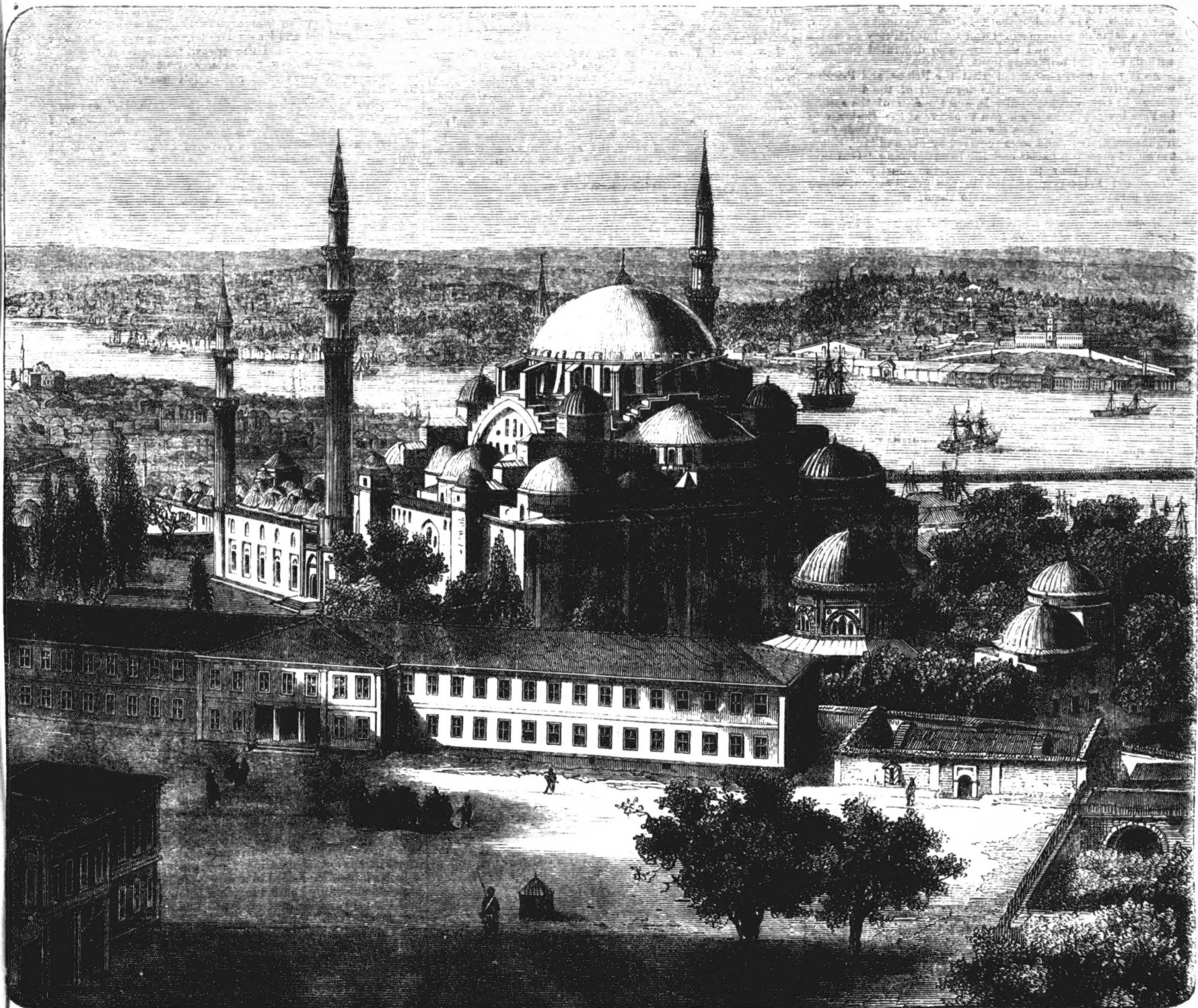
THE visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Constantinople was made the occasion for the display of hospitality by the Sultan with truly Eastern magnificence, the whole story of the visit reading like an Arabian Night's Entertainment, and we have pleasure this week therefore in briefly sketching the principal events, and accompanying the descrip-

tion by illustrations that cannot fail to add to the interest of the narrative.

We have already followed in detail the narrative of the Royal journey up to the 1st inst., on which day the *Ariadne*, with the noble pair on board, dropped anchor in the Bosphorus. Their Royal Highnesses were at once conducted to the Sultan's marble-built residence, which had been lavishly adorned in anticipation of the visit. They were very warmly

welcomed, and, indeed, the days were made a series of welcomes.

On the 2nd the Prince and Princess viewed the Sultan's departure for the mosque (of which we give an illustration on this page) from one of the kiosks near Dolmabahatche. Friday, as all the world knows, is the Mahommedan Sunday, and when the Sultan goes to prayers a very great to-do is made about it, and all the world is made aware of the fact by the firing of



MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.



cannon from the batteries on the Bosphorus. But on this occasion the procession was conducted with extraordinary magnificence.

First came the inferior Court officials on foot, next the Imperial body guard, dressed in their magnificent Circassian and Albanian costumes, closely followed by the Sultan, on a splendid Arab stallion, while the rear was brought up by more showy soldiers. As he passed the kiosk, he gracefully acknowledged the presence of his royal guests, who at once returned to receive the address which had been drawn up on behalf of the British community. This done, the Prince and Princess proceeded in the Court caïques to the picturesque Sweet Waters of Europe, where a gorgeous crowd of European and Turkish ladies had assembled to give them welcome.

The telegrams we have published show the doings of the Prince and Princess up to the 6th, when the royal party took an excursion in the neighbourhood of Scutari, and, after having visited the eminences from which the most picturesque views were to be obtained, they partook of a *déjeuner* with Mustapha Fazyi Pasha in his highness's villa at Tohamlidja. All the ministers had been invited, and there was in consequence very nearly a complete *taaty*, or holiday, at the Porte. The Prince and Princess did not return till a tolerably late hour of the afternoon to Salih-Bazar, where they dined, and at nine in the evening left in a carriage, drawn by six horses, for the ball at the English Embassy. This was the first time that a Sultan was to be present at a European *fête* at Pera, and this circumstance was of itself sufficient to render memorable this ball, which was likewise remarkable for its unusual magnificence. Although the invitations had only been sent out on Saturday, the preparations were conducted with such activity that no one would have suspected that all had been so rapidly accomplished.

The palace of the English Embassy had been decorated with a taste not readily equalled. The illumination of the door showed the letters V. R. with the ostrich feathers of the Prince of Wales, flanked by two crescents. Huge torches gave light to the court-yard inside and near the portico. Under the English flag a detachment of the marines of the Ariadne were drawn up to receive the illustrious visitors with military honours. The interior of the court was hung with the banners of England, Turkey, and some others; the royal flag of England, accompanied by the Turkish ensign and the arms of the Ambassador, being conspicuous in front of the principal entrance. The court-yard was covered with carpets, with a profusion of flowers and exotics. The band of the Ariadne was placed at one end, while a detachment of marines and marine artillery formed a double line to the grand staircase, also decorated profusely with flowers, and brilliantly lighted.

As it had been announced that the Prince and Princess would arrive about 9 p.m., the members of the diplomatic corps, the Ottoman high officials, and the *élite* of the society in Pera invited to the *fête* began to arrive at the Embassy at about half-past eight. At a few minutes past nine their royal highnesses arrived, and were received by Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, the guard presenting arms and the bands playing "God save the Queen" as they passed through the court-yard. The Prince and Princess proceeded to the grand saloon, where many personages were presented to them, with whom they conversed in various languages.

Meantime news was received from Dolma-Baghtché that the Sultan would not arrive for an hour, and the royal guests retired for the present to the private apartments of the Ambassador. At half-past ten precisely a trumpet blast announced the arrival of the Sultan. His Majesty was received under the portico by their royal highnesses and by Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, and on descending he took the arm of the Princess of Wales, and conducted her—while the band played the "Imperial March" and the guard presented arms, amid a crowd who bowed respectfully—to the grand saloon, where he took his seat under a splendid red damask canopy, opposite Wimperhalter's portrait of Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales sat on his right hand, and the Princess of Wales on his left. After a short time, during which the orchestra of the Italian Opera executed a symphony, several presentations took place, Aali Pasha acting as interpreter during the whole evening, except at supper, when M. Pisani filled that post. The quadrille of honour was soon afterwards danced, the Prince of Wales opening the ball with Mrs. Elliot, and the Ambassador with the Princess forming their *vis-à-vis*.

After supper their highnesses returned to the ball-room and the crowd having thinned a little, it was possible to dance with a little more animation and somewhat less reserve. The Sultan seemed to watch the dances with interest, frequently conversing, with the aid of Aali Pasha, with the Prince and Princess, with Baron Prokesch, and several others. At half-past twelve he rose, and offering his arm to the Princess, proceeded to the outer door, where, in parting, he cordially shook hands with their royal highnesses and expressed to the Ambassador his complete satisfaction with the delightful *fête* at which he had been present. The royal guests returned again to the ball-room, and the dances were renewed with spirit, and kept up until two o'clock, when supper was served to the remainder of the guests. After the supper, which was most *recherché* in every respect, dancing was again kept up till a very advanced hour.

Finally, just as the daylight was beginning to dim the lustre of the artificial lights, the concluding cotillon began, in which the Princess of Wales honoured with her hand M. Zaro del Vale, and the Prince, who, during the evening had danced with Mrs. Frank and Madame Outrey, led out Madlle. Fortunée Savalan, one of the most brilliant beauties of the *fête*. It was now daylight, and dancing continued. The Princess of Wales, whose grace and affability was the theme of universal admiration, did not seem in the least fatigued, whilst the Prince, one of the liveliest of dancers, it was said, wished to keep up the amusement for another hour. The *fête* was concluded by a second supper, or rather breakfast, nearly all the guests leaving the Embassy immediately after the departure of their royal highnesses. It will be a *fête* long remembered at Pera. It may be added that the Sultan wore the jewel and collar of the garter, and the Prince of Wales, who was in a general's uniform, wore the Order of the Osmanli. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rose-coloured velvet, with a long train of white silk trimmed with lace; she wore a diamond diadem, while other brilliants sparkled among her hair. Diamonds on rose-coloured velvet were round her neck, and a collar adorned with a splendid emerald.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales visited the English church at Pera, erected in memory of the English soldiers

who died in the Crimean war. His royal highness was received by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, and praised the architecture and the internal arrangements of the church, and expressed his regret that his departure for Odessa would not permit him to be present at Divine services on the next Sunday.

In the evening of Wednesday the Prince and Princess went in state to the opera, which the Sultan also visited in further honour of his illustrious guests. His Majesty and their royal highnesses arrived together, shortly after 9 p.m., the Sultan's carriage first, drawn by six magnificent bays, and that of the Prince and Princess, drawn by four, immediately following. The front of the theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and a guard of honour lined the street, while the dense crowd was kept well back on the pathways by mounted patrols. The Imperial and royal party were received at the door by the committee of management, headed by M. Alléon, who conducted them up to the imperial box, which for this occasion had been greatly enlarged. Three boxes of the grand tier and one of the third had been thrown into one, and the spacious *loge* thus formed was very elegantly draped with crimson silk, the furniture being gilt and amber satin-lined *fauteuils*, a large mirror in the rear, and a crystal chandelier filled with wax-lights pendent from the roof. Even before eight o'clock the general company had begun to arrive, and long before his Majesty and his royal guests made their appearance the house was crowded from pit to gallery with an audience as brilliant as diplomatic and other uniforms, splendid toilettes, and glittering jewellery could make it. The Sultan entered the imperial box first, closely followed by the Prince and Princess, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, and the Grand Vizier, who again throughout the evening acted as interpreter between his Majesty and their royal highnesses. On taking her seat to the left of the Sultan, the Princess recognised and cordially saluted Mrs. Elliot in the adjoining box. A minute later the curtain rose, and "God save the Queen"—admirably sung by the whole troupe, the solo parts by Mme. Vanri, herself an Englishwoman—welcomed the royal visitors. Then followed "The Sultan's Hymn," and, after a brief fall of the curtain, the regular performance of the evening, limited on this occasion to the 2nd and 4th acts of the "Africaine." During the evening the imperial party twice retired to a small withdrawing-room prepared for them in the rear of their box, and finally left the theatre at half-past eleven, with similar state to that which had been observed on their arrival.

On the next evening their royal highnesses were the guests of the ambassador and Mrs. Elliot at a grand dinner of forty-two covers.

The *Levant Times* of the 9th inst. says that on the previous day the Prince of Wales visited the Hass-Akir (Imperial Mews) beyond the palace of Dolma Baghtché. This establishment comprises stabling—common stalls of a very indifferent character—for about 100 horses, of which a large proportion (30) are English animals, and most of the rest Arabs. New stables are in course of construction on the other side of the road after the most improved European model. There are also saddlery and harness-rooms, and a large coach-house, which is, in structure and in arrangement, decidedly the best part of the whole establishment. Here there are about 80 carriages of all kinds, State chariots, gilded close carriages for the Valide Sultan and the ladies of the harem, barouches, Victorias, a couple of English drags, &c. In the harness-room, the trappings used for the Imperial equipages are kept in glass cases in an upper compartment, and make a very pretty show, which is, however, altogether transcended by the orientally gorgeous display in the saddlery—a detached building, or kiosk, in the centre of the grounds—filled with saddles of ancient and modern manufacture, profusely embroidered with gold and pearls, used by the Sultans on grand State and religious solemnities.

The following telegrams show the latest movements of their Royal Highnesses:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite returned this morning from the Crimea.

They will pay a farewell visit to the Sultan, and leave this afternoon for Greece.

ATHENS, April 17.—King George has returned here from Corfu, to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival.

Their Royal Highnesses, on leaving Constantinople, go direct to Athens, where they will be met by King George. The Prince and Princess do not intend to remain at Athens more than two or three days, and on leaving the ancient city will go to Corfu, accompanied by King George. According to present arrangements the Prince and Princess will arrive at Marseilles, on their way home, between the 7th and 10th of May.

MY UNCLE.

Who on his 'scutcheon fair and free—
As, two to one, you often see—
Quarters the arms of Lombardy?

My Uncle.

Who, having money without end,
Pledges his word his cash to lend,
And keeps the pledge, too? trusty friend!

My Uncle.

Who never grumbles at his fate
But goes on lending soon and late,
All the year round from eight till eight?

My Uncle.

Who ere he gets it in his clutch,
Guesses full well—no need to touch—
My tinker's worth, still asks, "How much?"

My Uncle.

Who pops the question every day
To dainty dames, nor cares if they
Turn up their noses and say "Nay?"

My Uncle.

Who knows in fine, what he's about
So well, he never holds a doubt,
But boldly puts you up the spout?

My Uncle.

An American paper says—"There is no need of buying umbrellas. They can easily be procured without, thus: Take your stand in a doorway on a rainy day. As soon as you see a man with a nice umbrella, step out and say to him, 'Sir, I beg your pardon; but you have my umbrella!' Nine times in ten he will surrender it, for how does he know it was not you he stole it from?"

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE FASHIONS.

THE AMERICAN SPRING FASHIONS.

"OPENING DAY," as it is termed by our American cousins, when the new fashions for the season are displayed, has come and gone in New York, and we are now able to tell pretty accurately what will be the prevailing modes in that city this spring. Bonnets are smaller than ever, and cloaks have given way to costumes. New materials have been brought into the market, and the utter abandonment of crinoline has set modistes' wits to work in devising handsome shapes and styles. While Paris has contributed largely to the toilets for the spring, American invention occupies a prominent place also in the adornment of the female form divine. All out-of-fashion from the gay capital have been toned down, and a few special novelties have been brought out.

The Bonnets.

The fanchon still holds its ground, as it is the most suitable for the modern style of coiffure, but it has actually shrunk from its former diminished size. The diadem, which came into vogue last season, is still worn, but it has undergone some important changes. Instead of standing in front of the bonnet, it is now placed a little back from the edge, and has a much prettier effect than before. All the flowers and lace trimmings are made to cover the diadem completely, giving it a beautiful appearance in front. The flowers are frequently grouped in front of the diadem in the form of a bouquet, from which hang long trailing stems down the back. Aigrettes are also worn, and have a very stylish effect. The strings are of lace and ribbon, more of the latter material being worn than during last summer.

Black lace bonnets promise to take the lead of all other kinds. Round hats seem to be in much favour with young ladies. There are some exquisite styles in round hats, that called the "Nilsson" being pre-eminent. Wheat is very much worn for trimming, also bouquets of wild flowers. One round hat of black lace, called the "Teck," is very stylish. It is somewhat of the turban shape, standing on the head, aigrettes of feathers or flowers. The English round hats are received as very suitable for the seaside. Feathers, flowers, birds, with velvet, of course, form the trimmings.

Among the hats which Madame Harris, a fashionable American modiste, had no exhibition was a beautiful little one called the "Mignonette," somewhat resembling the Teck in shape. The crown was of fine English straw, the side puffings of real net and lace. The trimming was a wreath of mignonette placed round the crown, fastened on the side by crimson and yellow rosebuds, and at the back of the crown bows of black satin ribbon fell gracefully over the back hair.

Another black lace bonnet, called the "Isabella," was very handsome and novel. The whole was composed of a scarf of Spanish net, the diadem being high and set in front. The diadem was a wreath of leaves fastened at the top by a jet butterfly and black aigrette.

Among the white chips is one thought suitable for a bride. The coronet is very high and filled in with a wreath of bell flowers and dark green leaves. A dainty little hat, composed of white illusion and black thread lace, fastened at one side with a bunch of variegated rosebuds, was also very pretty. The strings were of white ribbon, with a Beniton of black lace fastened with ribbon to match the flowers.

Another of the leading modistes, Madame Rawlings, had on exhibition a charming little hat of pale corn-coloured silk, with three loops of white straw rising from the front and caught at the back with a jet ornament. The coronet consists of wheat and black currants drooping over the forehead. A scarf of black lace caught on the breast with a bow of corn-coloured silk formed the strings. A little white chip bonnet of a novel shape, with a cape, diadem and crown of the same material, but of the smallest dimensions, was very pretty. The front had a very handsome wreath of green wheat and long grasses, which dropped down the entire length of the blonde strings.

A very pretty round hat called the "Tietjens" was of black Napolitane, with a cluster or nosegay of the most beautiful flowers perched on the crown with wheat drooping on one side.

Dresses and Suits.

The novelties in dresses were not so striking as in bonnets; nevertheless there were many worth notice, as the following descriptions will prove:—

Many costumes were of that beautiful and durable French material, foulard imperatrice, of changeable colours, such as lavender shot with brown, and other colours similarly united. The effect is very pretty for a spring or summer dress. For summer wear there were handsome embroidered white muslin suits, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and also some elegant black silk costumes, beautifully trimmed with satin and the same material, and some with Chantilly lace.

One suit had an underskirt of amour silk, with a deep side-plaited flounce. The overskirt of blue silk, almost as low as the underskirt in front, and rising at the back, trimmed with guipure insertion and with double rows of puffings of blue silk. The skirt was caught half-way on the back and disappeared beneath the large bows which served as panier. A large pointed casaque accompanied this suit. A dinner dress of royal purple had a long plain train and a felt-coloured front, with two deep flounces, finished with tulips of the same material. A corsage of royal purple and a vest to match the front, with large Louis Quinze pockets, completed this stylish robe. Another costume was of royal purple, with grey underskirt. The casaque and corsage were very handsome. The underskirt consisted of small flowers. The corsage was a small jacket with fringed ends and vest front. The overskirt was looped and fringed in the most graceful manner. A sash of the same looped in a very peculiar manner at the back and gracefully knotted together below the bow, fastening it at the back, encircled the waist. Long ends fell from this unique ceinture. Another suit was of changeable silk of black shot with orange, forming a lovely bronze. It is difficult to describe, being a mass of puffs, tabs, bows, flounces, and gathers. The overskirt was looped as usual, while the underskirt consisted of narrow flounces. The waist and casaque were very striking. On each side of the costume the pyramid of flounces in the underskirt, the bows which caught up the overdress, and the graceful sweep of the casaque produced a rare and artistic effect. The casaque resembled the fachu somewhat in shape, but looked much prettier.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

THE past week has been marked by all the sudden changes of temperature peculiar to early Spring, bright sunshine and cold easterly winds frequently alternating. Both are injurious to most kind of annuals newly transplanted, and therefore the amateur should work at this season of the year with caution. Even in the transplanting of evergreens, for which operation April is perhaps the best month of the twelve, dull mild days should be chosen.

Annuals that have been raised in frames should now be hardened off, and those of the hardy kinds may be planted out. Towards the close of the month, the half hardy kinds should be shifted and placed out in a good situation. Dull days should be selected for the work of transplanting, and some light protection might be afforded the plants with advantage. Should insects prove very troublesome, a little quicklime strewn over the soil near the plants will be serviceable.

As fast as the earliest spring flowers go out of flower, or begin to get shabby, clear them away, and prepare the beds for the summer occupants. Sow stocks and asters at once, as it is getting late for these useful subjects. The best are German ten-week, English ten-week, English intermediate, German Emperor, and English Brompton stocks, and Truffaut's Penny-flowered, the chrysanthemum-flowered and the quilled asters. Propagate pansies for late summer bloom, and plant out herbaceous phloxes, for it is getting late for them now.

Amateurs with a strong desire to grow ferns, we find, are often at a loss to decide what species they may select with any prospect of success in the conservatory. John Burley, of the Albert Nurseries, Bayswater, recommends a few that our readers may like to try. The noble North American fern, Woodwardia radicans, he states is one of the most desirable, but to see it in its beauty it should be grown in a basket and suspended. And if allowed root-room and plentifully supplied with water, the fronds grow from four to six feet long, and gently fall over the sides of the basket, forming a graceful curve, quite hiding the basket at a little distance. When on the under-sides of these fronds young plants appear, it is one of the most interesting objects in the conservatory. Of course it will do well in pots, but should be elevated on another inverted pot to show its beauty. Very similar to it is *W. orientalis*; this kind has wide-spreading triangular-shaped fronds with deep serrated segments. The upper surface of the fronds bears little bulbs, which in time become plants; whilst in radicans they are borne on the under-side of the fronds. The young fronds of *orientalis* are of a beautiful brown colour. We may mention also a few good lycopodiums or Selaginellas—viz., *S. apoda*, the dwarfest of the whole family; *S. cæsia*, *S. erecta*, *S. formosa*, *S. Willdenovii*, *S. Martensii variegata*, *S. umbrosa*, *S. densa*, *S. stolonifera*, *S. laevigata*. Now here are ten varieties, and every one different in growth and tint of foliage, and they will all do well in a conservatory. All that they require is to see that they never want for water, especially in the summer, for if they do they will soon lose their healthy green appearance. The best plan to do with them in hot weather is to let them stand in saucers of water; that keeps them cool, and the vapour arising from the water preserves their freshness and lustre.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—The annual Ipomæas are admirable for filling up spaces not occupied with permanent climbers. A few of these sown last month, and which have been potted on, will speedily occupy any space allotted to them if shifted at once into 13-inch pots, and placed in their proper positions. They grow well in loam, leaf-mould, and rotten manure, and need plenty of water after the pots get full of roots. When they are neglected, and the soil allowed to get dry, the foliage soon gets smothered with red-spider. This is the case with many other plants.

Greenhouse.—Assist polargoniums showing bud with weak manure-water, and shade as little as possible. A light skiff overhead in the evening will promote a free healthy growth. Cyclamens and primulas from which it is intended to save seed are best placed on a shelf close to the glass, where they will get plenty of light and air. Accoriums, globe, amaranths, cocks-combs, fuchsias, and balsams, intended for autumn, must be potted on, for it is useless to expect healthy specimens if stunted at this stage. Choice cinerarias will require some little care if it is intended to propagate them from offsets; a cool frame, and not too much water, is the best treatment they can have for some time after the plants go out of flower.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Where herbs like basil and marjoram were not sown in, heat, they can be sown now in the open border. Hardier kinds such as burnet, chervil, purslane, thyme, and winter savory may be sown at the same time. Sow the main crop of beet in ground that was well manured last year and has been well prepared through the past winter. Nutting's Dwarf Red, Stuart and Mein's Short-top, and Henderson's Pine-apple are three good sorts. Sow successional breadths of lettuces, radishes, and small saladings. Transplant asparagus, and go over the seakale beds and cut the crowns down of any that was not used for the kitchen. This gives them a chance to make strong crowns, and prevents their seeding so freely. Seed-bearing also impairs the rhubarb crowns, therefore the flower-spikes must be removed directly they show above the foliage. One might reasonably conclude that seed-bearing strengthened these plants instead of weakening them, as we see them so frequently in flower in otherwise good gardens. Watch narrowly the seed-bed of the brassica family and turnips, and dust them over with soot if the fly has begun its depredations upon the young "plant." When the foliage is moist with the evening dew is the best time, as the soot adheres more closely to the foliage.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Wall trees must be disbudded gradually. It is against all reason to let the young shoots grow to about six inches in length before removing one, and then strip them off wholesale, as is frequently done by people that call themselves good fruit-growers. Begin by taking off the forefront shoots, and then follow by removing others, a few at a time. It is yet too early to thin the fruit. It has to contend with a lot of cold and rough weather before the summer is fairly in, which may perhaps relieve us of the necessity of doing much thinning. If not already done, mulch raspberries with good fat dung.

REVIEWS.

Household Words. Cheap edition. Part 12. (London: Ward and Lock, Paternoster-row.)

The cheap re-issue of "Household Words" should command a very large circle of readers, and is worthy a place in the library side by side with the standard works of the day. It embraces not only several complete novels of the highest class, but most of the shorter papers and sketches, and poetry, are of far more than ephemeral value, reading, for the most part, as pleasantly now as when written. The variety of the contents of the shilling part now before us is really surprising, and speaks volumes for the ability and industry of our great English humourist.

Becton's Great Book of Poetry. Part 6. (Ward and Lock.)

This is a work which, when completed, will be a valuable addition to every home, and may be taken up at any moment by a reader in the most careless mood with both pleasure and profit. The monthly part before us is the sixth, and fourteen will complete the work.

Becton's Dictionary of Biography. Part 3. (Ward and Lock.)

This is a cheap and popular re-issue of another valuable work that has already rendered good service to thousands. It is a monument of painstaking literary skill.

The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine. The Young Englishwoman. (Ward and Lock.)

Both these magazines continue to cater in the most efficient manner to the wants of their respective readers as defined by their titles. They give well-written articles on the fashions, coloured and cut-paper patterns, hints on gardening, cookery, and a variety of other subjects presumably of interest to ladies.

Becton's Boys' Own Magazine. (Ward and Lock.)

A most interesting number of a capital magazine for boys. Happy indeed are the youth of this generation in their literature.

Bible Animals. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part 16. (Longmans.)

We have on previous occasions borne testimony to the value of this work, and we need now only add, therefore, that the part last issued is as interesting as any of its predecessors.

The Aerostatic Magazine (no publisher's name given) for 1869 is a little work edited by Henry Coxwell, and contains many interesting particulars of ballooning and flying in 1868.

The Amateur Gardener. By George M. Glenn, jun., (42 Tavistock-street, W.C.)

This is a twopenny pamphlet on gardening by one who evidently understands the subject on which he essays to give advice. It contains instruction for gardening during every month of the year, and in addition much valuable information for amateurs on "budding," "taking cuttings," "grafting," "window gardening," &c.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE popular play of "Masks and Faces" was represented for the first time at this theatre last week, introducing Mr. B. Webster in his original part of Triplet, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon in the character of Peg Woffington. Both artists were welcomed to their new quarters with enthusiasm, and each acted with all the skill and spirit which have deservedly rendered them such favourites with the play-going public. Mr. Webster's impersonation of Triplet, a character which he not only "created," as the stage phrase goes, but has monopolised ever since, to the exclusion of all rivalry, is too well known to need criticism. It is universally acknowledged to be a highly-finished performance, as original in design and as artistic in execution as any upon the London stage. Mr. Webster still plays it as well as ever, and still, as of old, reads his triumph in the alternate tears and laughter of his audience. The character of Peg Woffington has heretofore been associated chiefly with the name of Mrs. Stirling, who was the first to appear in it, but it has now found another and very satisfactory representative in Mrs. Alfred Mellon, who displays engaging gaiety or impressive earnestness with equal effect, as the occasion warrants.

MR. SULLIVAN is engaged upon a new oratorio, for the Worcester Festival.

"OLD TOWN FOLKS" is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Stowe, which will be published in London early in May.

THE new Charing Cross Theatre—heretofore the Polygraphic Hall—will open for dramatic representations in May.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS, jun., is said to be the author of the articles appearing in *All the Year Round* on the London theatres, singing saloons, and low music halls.

It is said that Her Majesty's Theatre will in future be dedicated to theatrical performances, and will no longer be used as an opera house.

MISS MINNIE HAUCK, accompanied by Mdlla. Carreni, the pianiste, and Sivori, the violinist, are making a tour in Holland.

At the last general meeting of the Carlton Club, it was decided to request Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to sit for their pictures, with a view to commencing a gallery of eminent Conservative statesmen, to be preserved in the club.

THE Venice journals announce the death in that city of M. Dreychok, the celebrated pianist. He was born in 1818, at Zaack, in Bohemia, and had for several years filled the post of director of the Conservatoire of Music at St. Petersburg.

OBITUARY notices contain the death of Mrs. Austin, known to the dramatic profession as Miss Craddock, an actress of

burlesque. The malady which carried off Miss Craddock, at the untimely age of two-and-twenty, was rapid consumption.

DR. METHFESSEL, musical composer and director of the private orchestra of the Duke of Brunswick, has just died. He was the oldest of German composers, having been born on the 6th of October, 1784, at Stadtilm, where his father was schoolmaster.

LITTLE Miss Krebs, whose youthful appearance in short petticoats at our promenade concerts some of our readers may remember, has been received with great enthusiasm by the good people of Prague, and appears to have been covered with bouquets, &c., after her pianoforte performances.

MR. H. BARNETT, acting manager for Mr. Fechter for many years, has made an arrangement with Mr. J. B. Buckstone to open the Haymarket Theatre for three months at the conclusion of the present season, about the middle of July. We believe the stage arrangements will be conducted by Mr. Ryder.

THE papers announce the death of Miss Catherine Frances Birch Macready, the eldest surviving daughter of the eminent tragedian, at the age of thirty-four. She died on the 24th ult. on her homeward voyage from Madeira. She was known in literary circles as the author of several poems. Mr. Macready is now living at Cheltenham, and it is said that he is in very bad health.

THE great national peace festival at Boston is now in course of active preparation. Rehearsals have commenced, and the enrolment books of the first section of Boston singers give 791 persons as ready to participate. This immense chorus is composed of 314 sopranos, 220 basses, 106 tenors, and 101 altos. The singers are required to pay one dollar for the privilege of appearing.

A NEW guide to Kenilworth Castle, giving a full account of the excavations lately made by Lord Clarendon's directions, is being compiled by the Rev. E. H. Knowles, who, with Lord Clarendon's agent, has superintended the work. The fosse which Queen Elizabeth crossed on a bridge to enter the castle, but which had become filled up, has been traced and cleared.

THE entertainment now provided by those well-tried servants of the public, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, at the Gallery of Illustration, one of the cosiest, and most handsome and convenient rooms in London for such a purpose, still draws crowded and fashionable audiences, as it certainly deserves to do. We advise any of our readers who may be undecided as to the best way of spending a pleasant evening, to book seats at the "Gallery" without delay.

RUBINSTEIN will come to London in May, to play at the Musical Union. After a brilliant concert at Stuttgart, crowded to excess, as in every other continental city, the great Russian composer and pianist is gone to Copenhagen. Throughout Belgium and Germany, as well as in Russia, the performances of Rubinstein have been a series of unprecedented triumphs. His third concert in Berlin, in the Singing Academy Room, was crowded to suffocation.

THE contract between the Earl of Dudley and Messrs. Trollope respecting Her Majesty's Theatre was signed on the 28th of May, 1868, and the further contracts for the decorations and the stage were entered into at the beginning of the present year. Messrs. Trollope were bound under heavy penalties to complete the whole by the end of last month, and very confident predictions were made that the work would not be accomplished, and that Messrs. Trollope would be probably ruined by the penalties that would be enforced against them; but in the unprecedented short time of ten months everything has been completed, and the building is in a condition to be handed over to the lessees, with whom it now rests to take measures for opening the theatre.

M. WARTEL, the professor who enjoys the honour of having trained Mdlla. Nilsson, the first cantatrice of the day, has a novel treasure in training. She is an American young lady, named Violette Colville, introduced to M. Wartel by Mr. Benedict. Wartel speaks of her with the enthusiasm of a true artist, and with the competent appreciation of a professor who thoroughly understands that of which he speaks. "It is a Malibran I shall produce," he cries. "She has the sacred fire. She always overcomes me. She apprehends too quickly. She has the most beautiful musical organisation I ever met in my life. I shall bring her out at eighteen, and I only ask Providence to bless me with life till then. In three years we shall have a Malibran."

THE BUFFALOES' LUXURY.—The buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the overland line a new source of delight on the treeless prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was expensive scratching for the telegraph company, and there, indeed, was the rub, for the bison's sharp down miles of wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the bradawls that could be purchased, and these were driven into the poles, with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propensity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came to the scratch sure of a sensation in their thick hides that thrilled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find a bradawl. They fought battles round the poles containing them, and the victor would proudly climb the mountainous heap of rump and lump of the fallen, and scratch himself into bliss until the bradawl broke or the pole came down. There has been no demand for bradawls from the Kansas region since the first invoice.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE LUCKY BAG.—1,000 Prizes from £80 to 5s. in money, jewellery, &c., suitable for presents. To be drawn May 6th. Tickets 2s. each, stamps taken. One Ticket given gratis to anyone procuring 7 members. Agent (south) Mr. Monckton, care of Mr. Palmer, Bookseller Gosport.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 38 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE JEWS' WALK AT ODESSA.

ODESSA is a celebrated seaport of Southern Russia. It was founded by order of the Empress Catherine, so late as 1792; it is an entrepôt for the commerce of the Russian dominions on the Black Sea. Having been made a free port in 1817, it rapidly grew in importance. The inhabitants are a motley race of Russians, Greeks, Jews, Poles, Italians, Germans, French &c. The schools are numerous; that of the Jews is attended by about 500 scholars. We give an illustration of what is called the Jews' Walk at Odessa.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO ALDERSHOT.

On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, visited the camp at Aldershot, and was present at a parade of the troops. It was not known at the camp until a late hour on the Friday that the royal visit was to take place. As soon as Sir James Scarlett received official notification that her Majesty would visit the camp and inspect the division, the troops received orders to be prepared to parade at two o'clock, and form up in line on the parade ground, north camp, every regiment to turn out as strong as possible, and every available man to be in the ranks. On Saturday morning the weather was cold and gloomy, with occasional showers—in fact, anything but "Queen's weather."

Half-past one o'clock was the hour at which the royal visitors were expected at the royal pavilion, which is situated close to the cavalry barracks, and where every preparation had been made for the accommodation of the Queen and princesses. During the morning, in consequence of the un-

guards, and 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards were formed in line of columns on the north of the canal, with their right resting near the iron bridge, and the left on the half-mile racecourse. Next on the left were the field batteries of Royal Artillery. The whole of the infantry were deployed, facing south between the Queen's Hotel and the canal.

As her Majesty left for Windsor the weather broke up, and it commenced to rain very heavily. A royal visit is at all times a cause of pleasurable excitement to soldiers, and nothing could be a greater source of gratification to both officers and men than the receiving of more frequent visits from their sovereign.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The *South Australian Advertiser* gives the following summarised account of the second visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the colony:—

"On Monday, February 15, Adelaide was subjected to a double excitement through the arrival of the *Galatea* with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the branch mail steamer with Sir James Fergusson, our new governor. Sir James and Lady Edith Fergusson had taken their passage for Melbourne, but came direct to Adelaide on hearing that the duke was on his way here from Perth. The *Galatea* anchored off the Semaphore, and his royal highness, who was in excellent health and spirits, was brought to Adelaide in Colonel Hamley's (the then acting governor) carriage. On his arrival he was received with hearty cheers from the crowds that had assembled at Government-house gate. Sir James

people present. The sport was excellent, and his royal highness and suite were allowed to mix freely with the crowd, and enjoy themselves as they thought best. Shortly after five o'clock the prince left the ground amidst a perfect hurricane of cheering, which served as a farewell, for without delay he proceeded by special train to the port, and boarded the *Galatea*, taking a select party, consisting of Sir James Fergusson, Lady Edith, and a few others to dine with him. They left shortly after midnight, and early on Saturday morning the vessel steamed away. On Thursday and Friday the *Galatea* was open to the public, and several thousands of visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting her internal arrangements. During the whole of the duke's stay the injunctions of the Colonial Secretary that there should be no public demonstrations were scrupulously adhered to. His royal highness was allowed perfect liberty to do as he pleased, and he evidently enjoyed thoroughly his short visit."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS."

EMIGRATION FOR POOR FOLK.—WHAT WILL IT COST?—Sir, —The following is for steerage passengers only, and for each person. Diet under Government regulations. Bacon, hams, &c., may be taken as a relish.

CANADA.—Sailing ships, £3 10s. Children up to 12, half price. Steam, £6 6s. Above 8, full price; babies, £1 1s. From London, £5; Steam, £6 10s.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, £14; Sydney, £15; Queensland, £16; Adelaide, £17. Cape of Good Hope, £15. New Zealand,



JEWS' WALK, ODESSA.

favourable state of the weather, orders were issued to the troops not to assemble on parade until a special signal was given by hoisting the flag at the head-quarter huts, and it then was very doubtful whether the royal visit would take place. However, about 1.15 p.m. all doubt was set at rest by a royal salute being thundered forth by a battery of Royal Artillery from Thornhill, in the vicinity of the south camp, and at the same time the royal cortege approached the north camp. There were two open carriages, in the first of which was the Queen and princesses, and in the second the ladies in waiting.

The royal party left Windsor about half-past eleven o'clock. The route taken was by the Long Walk and the park to Bagshot, and thence through Farnborough to the camp, the horses being changed for grey ponies at the latter place. A detachment of Life Guards accompanied the cortege to Farnborough, whence a party of Dragoons from the camp escorted the royal visitors to the royal pavilion. The Queen and suite reached the pavilion exactly at the hour appointed, 1.30 p.m., and was received by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., commanding the troops at the camp. A guard of honour belonging to the 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, including three officers and 100 men, with the band and colours, was at the entrance, and received her Majesty with a royal salute. As soon as the arrival of her Majesty became known to the camp authorities, orders were given to the troops to turn out and assemble on parade at once. During the time that the royal party were at the pavilion, the various brigades of Cavalry, Royal Artillery, and Infantry proceeded to the parade-ground in the north camp, where they were formed up in a continuation of lines which extended over a mile. The batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon

Fergusson and Lady Edith were met at the port by the Attorney-General and the Under Secretary. After receiving an address from the port corporation, they proceeded to Adelaide by rail, and on arriving at the town terminus received a perfect ovation from the multitude collected there. An address was also presented by the city corporation. Owing to Government-house being full, his excellency and lady took up their quarters for the night at the York Hotel. On the same evening the duke attended at the Theatre Royal to witness the performance of "Caste." Sir James Fergusson and Lady Edith, as well as Colonel and Mrs. Hamley, were also present. It was the opening night of the season, and the reception given to his royal highness and the new governor was most enthusiastic. On Tuesday morning the prince was present at the Town-hall to witness the swearing in of Sir James Fergusson. The ceremony was an imposing one, and was witnessed by several thousand inhabitants. In the afternoon his royal highness paid a visit to Lady Daly at Glenelg. On Wednesday the duke drove to Highercombe, and in the evening honoured with his presence the colonists' ball at the Town-hall. There were from 500 to 600 present, and the ball was a very successful one. On Thursday morning his royal highness laid the first stone of the Sailors' Home at the port. He afterwards spent some hours in pigeon shooting, in pursuance of an invitation given him by the Hamley Gun Club. In the evening he dined at the Adelaide Club, and subsequently met several hundred guests at a party given at Government-house. On Friday, after a short visit to the Botanic Gardens, the duke drove to the Old Adelaide racecourse, on the East-park Lands, where special races had been got up in honour of his visit. The day had been proclaimed a public holiday, and there were not less than 8,000 or 9,000

£17. British Columbia, £25. "Passage warrants" obtainable from friends in the Colonies, to bring their friends out, are much cheaper. Bedding, &c., costs 10s. for short, and £1 for long voyages.

ASSISTED PASSAGES.—Queensland.—Office, 2, Old Broad-street, London. —Ploughmen, drovers, bricklayers, curriers, shepherds, carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, shipwrights, married couples, each person, £8, children over 12, £8, under, £4. Babies free. Single men £4. Unmarried women, free.

VICTORIA, MELBOURNE.—Office, 8, Park-street, Westminster. Domestic servants, from 18 to 35, free.

OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.—Office, 60, Princes-street, Edinburgh. Domestic, married farm labourers, and shepherds, free. Also assisted passages.

CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.—Office, 16, Charing-cross, London. Domestic free; farm labourers, ploughmen and shepherds have what they bring (say £5) doubled, and for the rest (£7), they give a promise to pay.

Always send stamps if you want answers. Agents.—London: Mr. BATE, 16, Northumberland-street, Charing-cross; Liverpool: Mr. PERCIVAL, 18, New-quay; Plymouth: Mr. WILCOCKS.

Emigration clubs, I am glad to say, are extending their usefulness. Should any friends be inclined to help some poor deserving families to emigrate to Canada, I shall be most thankful for any assistance.

Your obedient Servant,

A. STYLEMAN HERRING.

Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell,

45, Colebrooke-row, London, N.

EMIGRATION OF WORKMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE Emigration Aid Society seems to prosper. It has many friends, and they do their best for it. There was a meeting the other night at which a most encouraging speech was made in support of the Society by Mr. Torrens, M.P. for Cambridge. He has lived in Australia, and he is always enthusiastic as to its capabilities. He has seen men in Australia rise from the carpenter's bench to the Treasury bench, and it is not wonderful that he should shudder at the sight of English pauperism, and wish those that lived amongst it to find their way to a land of plenty. The enterprise is a patriotic one, not only because it extinguishes misery, but because it creates customers for our manufacturers. The same good cause has been served during the past few days by another agency, which sent away three hundred and twenty men,

business must be done economically, for it is said that £1,000 has sufficed to send out 450 adults.

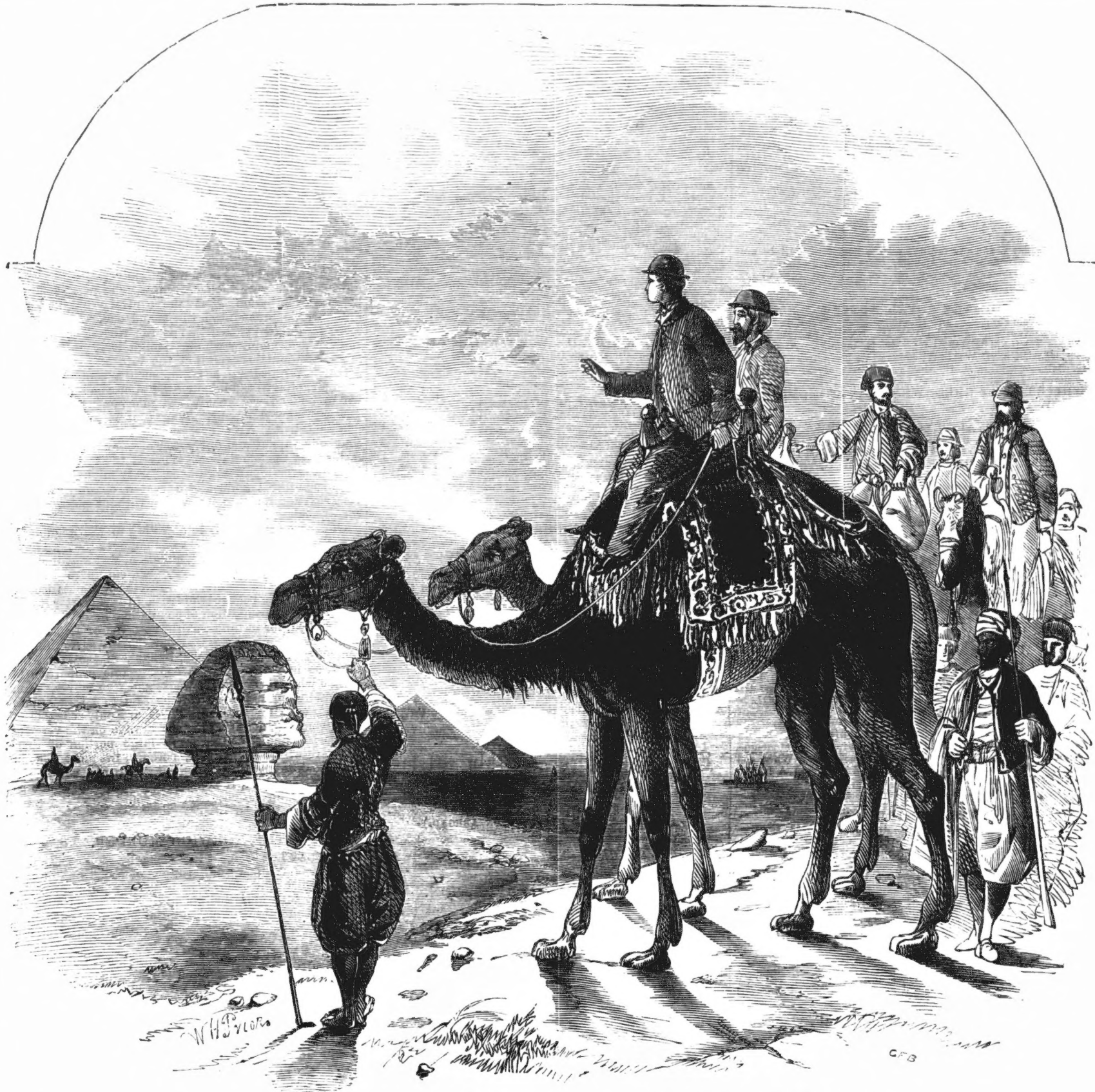
MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A FRENCH ARTIST.

A VERY melancholy death has been inquired into by Dr. Linkester at the College Arms Tavern, Crowndale-road, St. Pancras. The deceased, Isidore Magues, aged 59, was a French artist, and was found dead in bed at his residence, 53, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. There being no relative present to identify the body, M. Antonie van Bever, of the same profession as the deceased, gave the following evidence:—He said he had known Isidore Magues for 15 years, he formerly holding a high position. He was a man who sought for fame in his profession, and wished to leave a name in the world. With that view he five years ago commenced a picture, which having now completed, he hoped to have it exhibited

as he knew he suffered great privations. He said his troubles were so great that he feared his brain would give way. Witness called upon him on the Monday, but obtaining no reply, he went again on the Tuesday and entered his bedroom. He was in bed, and as he did not answer, witness was horrified at finding him dead and cold. He called for assistance, and sent for a doctor.

Dr. George Ross deposed to being called to the deceased. He was dead, and had been so at least two days. The room was in a filthy, dirty condition, and the picture referred to—certainly a very fine one—was in that room. The cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart. The brain was entirely gone from decomposition. The heart might have given way under mental excitement.

Mr. Van Bever further said that on the Saturday he told the deceased that he (witness) had sent a picture to the Royal



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST.—THE PYRAMIDS.—(SEE PAGE 1106).

women, and children from the St. Pancras station to Canada. This agency is the East London Family Emigration Society, and the scene at the station—where there was a great farewell breakfast, and all sorts of distributions of good things to young and old in the train—ought to render that institution and all connected with it dear to those who know their country's needs; and how many there are to whom such a kindness as was done to these three hundred and twenty people would bring life-long joy! Yet another effort must be chronicled. It is being made at Portsmouth for the purpose of sending out the discharged Dock workmen to New Brunswick or Canada. The Government gives a passage on board a troop-ship, but funds have to be raised to pay a "dollar-tax," and to provide rations and pocket-money. Mr. Childers is enabled to give £100 from a private source for every £400 which is subscribed, and the British and Colonial Emigration Society gives £500 towards the fund. The

in the gallery at Versailles, and with that view had sent a photograph to the Emperor. He had also an idea of sending it to the Royal Academy. He had named the picture—a crayon drawing—"L'Entente Cordiale: an episode of the Crimean War." The price he fixed on it was £2,000. He laboured on this picture, neglecting other work which would have afforded him every provision, and gradually sunk lower and lower into poverty, actually wanting food. His friends assisted him, but, unheeding their advice, they left him. Being a Frenchman, a native of Toulouse, he received assistance also from the French ambassador. He continued working at his picture, neglecting everything else, and living on bread and potatoes; and latterly thought of bringing it out in oil. On Saturday last witness saw deceased, when he appeared as usual, but depressed in spirits as he expected the brokers to be put in possession for rent. Witness gave him one shilling, for which he appeared very thankful,

Academy, which appeared very much to affect his mind, as he did not wish him to do so.

The Coroner, understanding that Mr. Van Bever's picture was under the consideration of the committee as to whether it would be exhibited, and which he would not know for a fortnight, remarked that he had held two or three inquests on artists whose mind had given way under anxiety and excitement while waiting the decision of the committee of the Royal Academy.

Elizabeth Toofield, of 53, Charlotte-street, said the deceased was in poor circumstances, his principal food being a loaf of bread and a pint of milk daily. On Sunday week the landlady, in order that deceased should not go without food, lent him a little money. He said, "Thank you; God bless you."

The coroner having referred to the very melancholy case, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from fatty degeneration of the heart, accelerated by want and anxiety of mind."

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.

This evening, April 24, Bellini's Opera, *I PURITANI*; Arturo, Signor Mongini; Riccardo, Signor Cotogui; Giorgio, Signor Bagaglio; and Elvira, Madlle. Ilma di Murska (her first appearance in that character). Conductor, Signor Li Calci.

Extra Night.—On Monday next, April 26, Meyerbeer's grand romantic Opera, *ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO*; Roberto, Signor Mongini; Bertram, Signor Foli; Raimondo, Signor Ignazio Corsi; Isabella, Madlle. Ilma di Murska; Elena, Madlle. Bose; and Alice, Madlle. Titiens.

On Tuesday next, April 27, *I PURITANI*.Extra Night.—On Thursday, April 29, *ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO*.On Saturday, May 1, Rossini's grand Opera, *GUGLIELMO TELLO*.

Extra Night.—On Monday, May 3, *IL FLAUTO MAGICO*. On Tuesday, May 4, Donizetti's Opera, *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*; Lucia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson (her first appearance this season).

Subscription Night in lieu of Saturday, July 31.—On Thursday, May 6, Bellini's Opera, *LA SONNAMBULA*; Amina, Madame Adeline Patti (her first appearance this season).

On Saturday, May 8, *LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR*.

Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

Every Evening, at 7, *EASY SHAVING*. Messrs. Rogers, Clark, Gordon, and White; Messrs. F. Wright and F. Gwynn. After which, *HOME*. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale; Messrs. Cavenish, Hill, &c. Followed by *THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH*; Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Vincent, &c.; Messrs. Cavenish, Hill, &c. Concluding with *MAKE YOUR WILLS*. Joseph Brag, Mr. Buckstone.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.

On Monday next a new drama by Dion Boucicault will be produced, in which Madame Celeste, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Moore, Mr. Dominick Murray, Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. Vining, and others will appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, *DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL*; Mr. G. Belmore. At a quarter to 8, *BLACK AND WHITE*; Messrs. Fechter, Arthur Sirhing, G. Belmore, Atkins, R. Phillips, and Stuart; Messdames Carlotta Leclercq; Leigh Murray, and Leonore Grey. Concluding with *WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH*. Mr. Atkins; Mrs. Leigh Murray.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.

Every Evening, at 7, *CASH VERSUS CUPID*; Messrs. H. Vaughan, and J. G. Taylor; Messrs. Maria Harris, N. Harris, and Canfield. At a quarter to eight, *MASKS AND FACES*; Messrs. B. Webster, Ashley, Stephenson, Vaughan, Cooper, and H. Neville; Messrs. Alfred Mallon, St. Henry, Schavey, and Fartado. To conclude with *FAST COACH*; Messrs. H. Vaughan and Taylor; Messdames Nelly Harris and Schavey.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7, *A WIDOW HUNT*. Messrs. Clarke, and Belford; Miss E. Bufton. *JOAN OF ARC*; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton, Turner, Chamberlain; Messdames Bufton, Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Newton, Claire, Raymond. Conclude with *HUE AND DY*.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, *IN FOR A HOLIDAY*; Mr. Day. At eight, *A ROVING COMMISSION*; Mr. Dewar, Messrs. Rouse, Bramley, and Bishop. At 9, *CLAUDE DUVAL*, Miss Oliver, &c. To conclude with *THE BOARDING SCHOOL*.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, *SCHOOL*. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Messrs. Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also *A WINNING HAZARD*, and *A LAME EXCUSE*; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, Sydney, and Terriss; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-st.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

Every Evening, at 7, *TRYING IT ON*; Mr. Wyndham. At a quarter to eight, *PLOT AND PASSION*. Messdames Hermann Vezin and Gordon; Messrs. Emery, G. Vincent, G. Rignold, Wyke Moore, C. Wyndham, &c. To conclude with *THE LITTLE REBEL*; Messrs. H. Hodson, H. Everard, and Kate Gordon; Messrs. C. Seyton and Herbert Crellin.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.

Every Evening at 7, *MINNIE*. At nine, *BREACH OF PROMISE*. To conclude with *BROWN AND THE BRAHMIN*. Messdames Lydia Foote, Brennan, Hughes, Stephens, and Behrend; Messrs. Vernon, David Fisher, Marshall, Andrews, Mellon, and J. Clarke.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, *AN ELIGIBLE VILLA*; Miss C. Loseby and Miss A. Tremaine; Mr. F. Crellin and Mr. Terrot. At a quarter to 8, *DREAMS*; Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. R. Soutar, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. J. Clayton, Mr. J. Eldred; Messrs. Madge Robertson, R. Sanger, and Leigh. At 10.15, *ROBERT THE DEVIL*; Miss E. Farren. Ballet.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.

Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3, every night at 8, *ROYAL and ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT*; and the Burlesque Extravaganza, *THE VERY GRAND DUTCH-S.*

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN. Every evening, at 7.30, *OSCAR CARRE'S PERFORMING HORSES*. The matchless SCENES IN THE ARÉNA. Including Messrs. Carré, Salamonska, Adolphe Carré, A. Bradbury, and Mdlles. Montero, Salamonska, and Kriember.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglas. Every evening, at 7, *DOING FOR THE BEST*. Mr. J. L. T. Le. Messrs. Lionel Brown, Henry Irving, Keet Webb, Miss Maria Simpson, E. Turner, Marie Leslie. After which *ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS*. Mr. J. L. Toole. To conclude with the *ROYAL MARRIAGE*; Mr. B. Wright, Miss Marie Leslie, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

On Saturday, May 1, this theatre will open with *MONEY*, supported by the following celebrated artists, viz.:—Barry Sullivan, J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stevens, Charles Cogan, E. Dyas, Lin Rayne, A. Barnard, W. Arthur, F. Harland, A. Stuart, L. Sargent, C. Valentine, F. Raikes, J. Blythe, H. Blanscome, and H. Nelson; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Jane Rignold, Miss Amy Fawcett, Miss Rosine Power, Miss Thorne, Miss Marlborough, and Mrs. Charles Horsman.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.

POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from

Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk,

and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New B. rington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

THE

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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	s.	d.		s.	d.
PROSPECTUSES OF NEW COMPANIES, RE-	7	lines 10	after 1		
PORTS OF MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS...	4	do.	40	do.	10
PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.	5	do.	26	do.	06
AUCTIONS, TRADES, AMUSEMENTS, BOOKS,	5	do.	50	do.	10
CHARITIES, MISCELLANEOUS	5	do.	76	do.	16
PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS	5	do.	26	do.	06
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS...	4	do.	10	do.	03
DOMESTIC SERVANTS Wanting Places	4	do.	10	do.	03
SITUATIONS VACANT	4	do.	10	do.	03

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

PAUPERISM AND EMIGRATION.

THAT there is in this country at the present time a terrible amount of distress amongst the working classes no one with eyes can doubt; and hitherto the general feeling, a feeling put fully into practice in Ireland, has been that emigration is the only panacea for the evil. Is it so? Well, the discussion that has just taken place in the House of Lords, proves that there are at least two sides to the question, and that while emigration may be very well in its way, it is certainly not the only hope of the country, and should at all events be conducted with great care and circumspection if the full benefits it has to offer are to be secured to the voluntary exiles. Lord Houghton undertook to call attention to what he said was the admitted increase of pauperism, and to point out the means which emigration afforded for its relief. His suggestions were those which must occur to everyone who troubles himself with the subject. The reasoning is simple. There are people here living upon the public alms because they cannot get work; consequently there must be too many people in the country. There are great territories on the earth's surface which are very thinly inhabited, and where men, being scarce, have a good chance of speedy employment and ultimate independence. Can any one hesitate in drawing the conclusion? Our obvious interest and duty is to send the surplus population of this country to other countries where it will be more valuable. We should thus relieve ourselves from a burden, and increase at the same time the happiness of a great number of human beings. Such is the line of argument which has been used a thousand times by social reformers, and in a broad general sense it is incontrovertible. No one can

doubt that as a rule it is a good thing that people should migrate from a place where they want work to a place where work wants them; and, furthermore, that Government should give every encouragement to so rational and beneficial a movement. But the demand which has been made by many who have discussed the subject, and which is repeated by Lord Houghton, is for something much more than this. Stated briefly, the scheme that he favours is a system of national Emigration supported by a rate. The Poor Law Guardians would raise the funds, the Government would give its guarantee, and in turn exact that the system should be carried out under its own direction.

There was a time when no one would have ventured to dispute the good result of such a process, or to doubt that the home country would be the first benefited. Yet, Lord Houghton's principles have been boldly questioned, amid the applause of the House. It is now asked whether there really is a surplus population in this country, in the sense of there being more men than the capital of the country can employ. Lord Overstone holds the negative, and argues in support of it with the cogency he always displays when discussing an economic subject. No one, indeed, doubts that the position of the average English labourer would be bettered if he were transferred to the United States or to Australia. This is evident, and no one would deny it. The question is, whether there is such a disproportion of human beings to territory and capital in the United Kingdom, that, as a matter of humanity and of sound economy it is the duty of the public to pay for the removal of part of the population. Probably there is hardly a society in which, if this matter were now debated, there would not be the widest difference of opinion, each person judging from his own experience in his own district. Twenty years ago the opinion of Lord Houghton would have been all but universally accepted; now, such has been the advance of enterprise, fostered by wise legislation, that the contrary opinion will probably be pronounced the sound one. Lord Overstone's argument is that this is the richest country in the world—a country which, though it lends to every other, accumulates capital at the rate of £150,000,000 a year. With such a position, such a commerce, and such a capital as the labour fund of our population, are we to be told we must resort to every means in our power to export labour. Wages, it is said with undeniable truth, have everywhere risen, which shows that our capital and our power of employing increase faster than the population. This is the strongest fact in Lord Overstone's argument, for it might otherwise have been urged against him that a country may be very rich and increase its wealth without possessing a corresponding facility for employing labour.

Of course people will, in objecting to the argument, say, "There is the fact not to be got over that we have a frightfully large pauper population, and that it shows no signs of diminution. How, then, can there be that sufficient demand for labour which the optimists declare to exist?" We believe the truth in this matter to be that there is a congestion of population in certain districts, such, for instance, as the east-end of London, to which the labouring classes from distant parts have a tendency to flock. There is, besides, in the labouring class, as in every other, a considerable proportion of people who are physically weak, and who never, from the cradle to the grave, can be said to be in sound, robust, working health. These are only capable of some easy handicraft; they are always on the verge of pauperism, and of course for a large portion of their lives are within it. This is, perhaps, the most difficult class to deal with, for, though it constitutes a large percentage of paupers, it consists of people who would be almost certainly useless in a new country.

THE NORWICH MURDER.

TUESDAY last brought to a close, by the execution of the convict William Sheward, one of the strangest histories which the records of crime can furnish. The murderer fully admitted his guilt, and we publish in another column the circumstantial confession made not many days before his death at the hands of the hangman.

Viewed as a whole we agree with the *Times* that a more shocking and disgusting narrative has never, perhaps, been laid before the public eye; but there was enough mystery about the case to render it worth while for the whole story to be explained. Now that we have all the facts before us, it will still remain, as we have said, an extraordinary chapter in the annals of crime, and that in more respects than one. In the first place, this is clearly a murder which would never have been discovered except for the prisoner's own confession. Nearly eighteen years had elapsed since it was committed, and it had passed out of recollection. No one was on the watch to observe traces of the murderer, for, in point of fact, it was not known, and barely surmised, that the victim had been murdered. It was notorious, indeed, that a murder had been committed at Norwich in June, 1851; but it had never been so much as suggested that Mrs. Sheward was the person murdered. It is true it came out at the trial that some of the wife's relatives were not satisfied with the account Sheward gave of her disappearance. One of them was said to have asked him point-blank, "What have you done with my sister?" and, on his explanation that "she went away and left him penniless," to have replied, "You are a false man; my sister never went away and left you." But, whatever suspicions they might have had of Sheward, no one connected his wife's disappearance with the discovery of the remains of a murdered woman in the neighbourhood of the city in

which Sheward lived. Perhaps the medical evidence is mainly responsible for this singular oversight. The surgeons gave an opinion that the murdered woman was about 26 years of age, or less, and the police accordingly announced that the remains were those "of a young female between the ages of 16 and 26 years." It is true they asked for information "of all females who may have been recently missing;" but, as Mrs. Sheward was 54 at the time of her disappearance, the discrepancy in age may easily have allayed the suspicions of her relatives. Still, it is a singular fact, and shows upon what slight points the discovery of a crime may sometimes depend, that though it was known in Norwich a woman had been murdered, and it was also known by persons intimately concerned that a woman had disappeared, no one should have put the two facts together, or made so much as an inquiry into their connection.

Still more astonishing does this failure of justice appear in the light of the circumstances confessed by the prisoner. It now appears that he protracted over a whole week the ghastly process of dividing and dispersing his wife's remains. There is something almost incredible—and for the sake of human nature we trust unique—in the brutal insensibility with which the prisoner enacted this prolonged butchery, returning to his hideous task evening after evening, in the intervals of his work, and calmly going to sleep every night between 10 and 11 with the mutilated remnants of his wife still lying in his house. The spectacle is too sickening to be dwelt on. But it adds another astonishing feature to the case that during all that week nothing should have occurred to raise a suspicion in the inhabitants of a busy part of a busy county town that this piecemeal murder was being enacted among them—that Sheward should have gone home every evening to his horrible employment, and every night have carried out his ghastly burden and emptied his painful of human blood down the public drains of the town, and no one should have surmised anything amiss, or have noticed the absence of his wife. On the morning of the murder he actually went on an errand he had previously intended to Yarmouth, leaving the murdered body of his wife covered with nothing more than an apron; it was only to relieve himself from inconvenience that he at length began to dispose of the body, and it was not until the remains had been completely made away with, at the close of the week, that he took the trouble to destroy the bedclothes, which would have afforded unmistakable witness to a deed of blood. Perhaps this very callousness and insensibility assisted him in escaping suspicion. But it must still appear a most singular coincidence that during seven days the flagrant evidences of such a crime should have lain exposed without the slightest concealment in an empty house, and no accidental visitor, no relative, no friend should have called and detected something amiss. Circumstances seem to have been combined in the most unaccountable manner to shroud this barbarous crime from discovery. Sheward himself presents not the least extraordinary matter for reflection. His insensibility at the time and his deliberate barbarity appear, as we have said, incredible; and yet it is this insensible savage who eighteen years afterwards is struck with such remorse of conscience, or with such mental agony, that he makes an entirely voluntary confession, and brings upon himself the penalty of death for a crime which everyone but himself had forgotten. The story might have been constructed by some ingenious hand to expose the cruel abominations which may lie hid in the human heart under an apparently unruffled surface, and to display at the same time the fearful and irresistible sting of conscience. The maxim that "murder will out" has been again vindicated, and all the more conspicuously from the signal failure of human sagacity.

TRADES UNIONS.

UNQUESTIONABLY one of the staunchest friends of the working classes, Mr. Thomas Hughes, has laid before the House of Commons without delay a Bill to carry into effect the views entertained by him in dissenting from the report of the majority of the Trades Unions Commission, and as the subject is one of immense importance to tens of thousands of the workers of England, we cannot but refer to it at length.

The Bill, then, proposes to repeal the Acts 6 George IV., cap. 129, and 22 Victoria, cap. 34, and to enact that it shall be lawful for workmen or employers in any work or employment to make any agreement with respect to the wages to be paid or the hours of work, and with respect to the persons by whom or the mode in which any work to be or is not to be done, and with respect to any terms or conditions under which any work shall or shall not be done, and that no combination for giving effect to any such agreement or obtaining the conditions stated in it shall subject any person to a criminal prosecution, but the Bill is not to affect the liability of any person to be sued at law or in equity for damage or loss occasioned through any act or default of his. The Bill proceeds, in section 5, to make it lawful for employers or workmen to form themselves into associations for mutual support and assistance in any trade or employment, and to subscribe funds, offer assurances, make rules, and "impose penalties upon the members thereof voluntarily," and for the management of such associations, provided that no such association be formed or maintained with intent to procure the commission of any offence subjecting the person offending to prosecution, or with intent to procure any object whatever by means of such offence.

Further, such lawful associations are to be capable of

obtaining the benefit of such parts of the Friendly Societies Acts as apply to the societies mentioned in the 11th section of the Act of 1855 (that is, the power of appointing trustees of their property, the mode of settling disputes, and the remedy against fraud). They are to deposit annually with the registrar a copy of all their rules and by-laws in force, and an account of their expenditure, showing the amount expended in benefits distinguished from the amount expended in relief of members when out of work. The registrar is then to give a certificate that the society is duly enrolled, and has rules in accordance with law, unless some rule or some item of expenditure has been improperly withheld; or discloses an intent to procure the commission of an offence, making the offender liable to a criminal prosecution, and in case of refusal of such certificate an appeal is to lie to the superior courts of law. The associations mentioned in section 5 are not to be capable of suing as a corporate body, or of enforcing against a member payment of any contribution, fine, or other due, or of obtaining as against any member the benefit of any agreement made with him, but the Bill is not to be construed to affect the power of the trustees to prosecute a member or other person for an offence committed in respect of the property of the association, not being a contribution, fine, or due owing from a member. No such association is to be capable of being sued as a corporate body, or of being dissolved or wound up under a winding-up Act, nor be liable to any of its members in respect of any agreement or assurance made between such society and its members; but the Bill is not to affect the exercise of the rights conferred by the Friendly Societies Acts, nor the right of every member to a share in the joint property on dissolution. On a criminal prosecution or any action or proceedings for the recovery of property in the hands of any person, it is not to be pleaded or shown in stay of proceedings that they are brought in respect of some matter or thing which is contrary to public policy as being in restraint of trade; but the Bill is not to require a Court to give specific performance of or to enforce any penalty, or give damages for the non-performance of any agreement which shall be considered by the Court to be in restraint of trade, due regard being had by the Court to the amount of the restraint thereby imposed on the party restrained, together with the adequacy of the consideration to the party restraining.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen drove out on Wednesday afternoon last week attended by Lady Churchill; and Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, went out on the Thursday morning.

The Queen drove in the grounds on Thursday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian, and Her Majesty drove out on Friday morning with Princess Louise.

Prince Leopold has been confined to the sofa for some days by a strain. His Royal Highness's general health is satisfactory.

Princess Louise of Wales's portrait in miniature has recently been painted by Mr. Easton.

Court Gleichen visited the Queen on Friday and remained to luncheon.

In the afternoon the Queen drove out in an open carriage, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Mary Lascelles. The Equerry in Waiting was in attendance on horseback.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian and Lady Frederick Cavendish dined with the Queen in the evening.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived at the castle on Saturday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

On Sunday morning the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, preached the sermon.

The Duke and Duchess d'Alençon arrived at the castle on a visit to Her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and their Royal Highnesses Duke and Duchess d'Alençon dined with the Queen.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove out on Monday morning, attended by the Hon. Mary Lascelles.

The Duke and Duchess d'Alençon took leave of Her Majesty in the morning, and left the castle for Bushy Park. Lady Churchill also left the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Lady Frederick Cavendish, drove in the grounds on Monday afternoon.

Lady Frederick Cavendish, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and the Dean of Windsor had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, and their Highnesses Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein left Windsor by an early train for Osborne, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Sir John Cowell.

THE HEALTH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.—In the train which conveyed the Queen and Royal Family to Portsmouth on Tuesday, a saloon carriage was attached specially for the use of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. This was furnished with an indiarubber air bed, which was laid upon one of the seats of the saloon, and inflated shortly before the time fixed for the departure from the Great Western Station. By the special desire of Her Majesty the public were excluded from the terminus while the royal departure was taking place, in order that Prince Leopold should not suffer from any unnecessary excitement. The prince has so far recovered from the effects of the prostration into which he was thrown during his recent attacks as to be able to walk (though evidently weak) without the slightest assistance to his carriage. Sir William Jenner was in attendance upon the prince.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

NEW THAMES YACHT CLUB.

THE fixtures of the New Thames Yacht Club for 1869 are as under:—

May 15.—Opening cruise. Rendezvous at Gravesend at 2 p.m.; dine at the Union Yacht Club House.

May 22.—First-class cutters: 1st prize, £100; 2nd, £30; second class: 1st prize, £40; 2nd, £20. Course: Gravesend to the West Oaze buoy and return. Second class to be started a quarter of an hour in advance; time allowance, 30 sec. per ton up to 50; above that, 15 sec. Entries close 10 p.m. 17th May; measurement on the 20th.

June 7.—Schooners and yawls; the latter adding a fourth of their tonnage, with time allowance of 15 sec., but nothing to be rated at less than 80 tons. 1st prize, £100; 2nd, £30. Entries close 31st May; measurement, June 4.

June 19.—Third-class cutters, manned by amateurs only. Course: Erith to the Chapman and back to Gravesend. Prizes, £20 and £10. Entries close June 14; measurement on the 18th.

A liberal subscription is being made for handsome prizes for an "ocean race," as it is termed. The committee will meet hereafter to settle preliminaries. It is believed that Harwich will be the destination, and if so the yachts will have an opportunity of contending in the regatta there.

LONDON ROWING CLUB.

The gentlemen of the London Rowing Club, which holds the Henley-on-Thames Grand Challenge Cup (for eights), Stewards' Challenge Cup (for fours), and the Diamond Challenge Sculls, contended on Saturday in a pair-oared race for silver cups, annually presented by Mr. James Layton, their president, a veteran supporter of aquatics. The Warrior steamer accompanied the races. The weather was very unfavourable in the afternoon, but the rain held up during the sport.

FIRST HEAT.

H. T. Ommanney and R. W. Willis .. 1
A. J. Whitelaw and W. G. Parnell 0

Course: Putney to Hammersmith. The winners came away with the lead, and were clear at the boat-house. Within a few yards of home, when four lengths ahead, they were fouled by a skiff, and nearly thrown out.

SECOND HEAT.

E. T. Weston and F. S. Gulston †
F. G. Ommanney and R. G. Graham .. †

The first-named pair held the lead till within 200 yards of home, when the others coming up very gallantly, an accidental foul occurred. Both had been put far out of their course by a number of barges, and Mr. Layton, who was the umpire, decided that both boats should row in the final heat, the equity of which was duly acknowledged.

FINAL HEAT.

E. T. Weston and F. S. Gulston 1
F. G. Ommanney and R. G. Graham .. 0
H. T. Ommanney and R. W. Willis .. 0

Course: from Hammersmith to Putney. A fine start, in which the second-named were quickest, was succeeded by all being nearly level at the soap-works bridge, where the winners came away; the other pair kept abreast for some time, and then Ommanney and Graham drew slightly upon the winners. It was a most severe race to the end, and was won by a couple of lengths. Another pair (C. C. Gibbons and J. Foyle) were entered for this race, but, owing to the illness of the latter, did not go.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

This great regatta is fixed for the 23rd and 24th of June, with the addition of a presentation prize, value 25 guineas, for fours, without coxswains. Entries close on the 12th of June.

TWO LITTLE PAIRS OF BOOTS.

BY MRS. S. S. PERRY.

Two little pairs of boots, to-night,
Before the fire are drying,

Two little pairs of tired feet
In a trundle bed are lying:

The marks they've left upon the floor
Make me feel much like sighing.

Those little boots with copper toes,
They run the livelong day!

And oftentimes I almost wish
That they were miles away;

So tired I am to hear so oft
Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new-ploughed ground,
Where mud in plenty lies;

They roll it up in marbles round
And bake it into pies;

And then anon upon the floor
In every shape it dries.

To-day I was disposed to scold;
But when I see to-night

The little boots before the fire,
With copper toes so bright,

I think how sad my heart would be
To put them out of sight.

Ah, yes; for now upstairs I've laid
Two socks of white and blue:

If called to put those boots away,
Oh, God, what should I do?

I mourn that there are not to-night
Three pairs instead of two.

But once I thought how bright and nice
My neighbour "cross the way,"

Could keep her carpets all the year
From getting worn or gray;

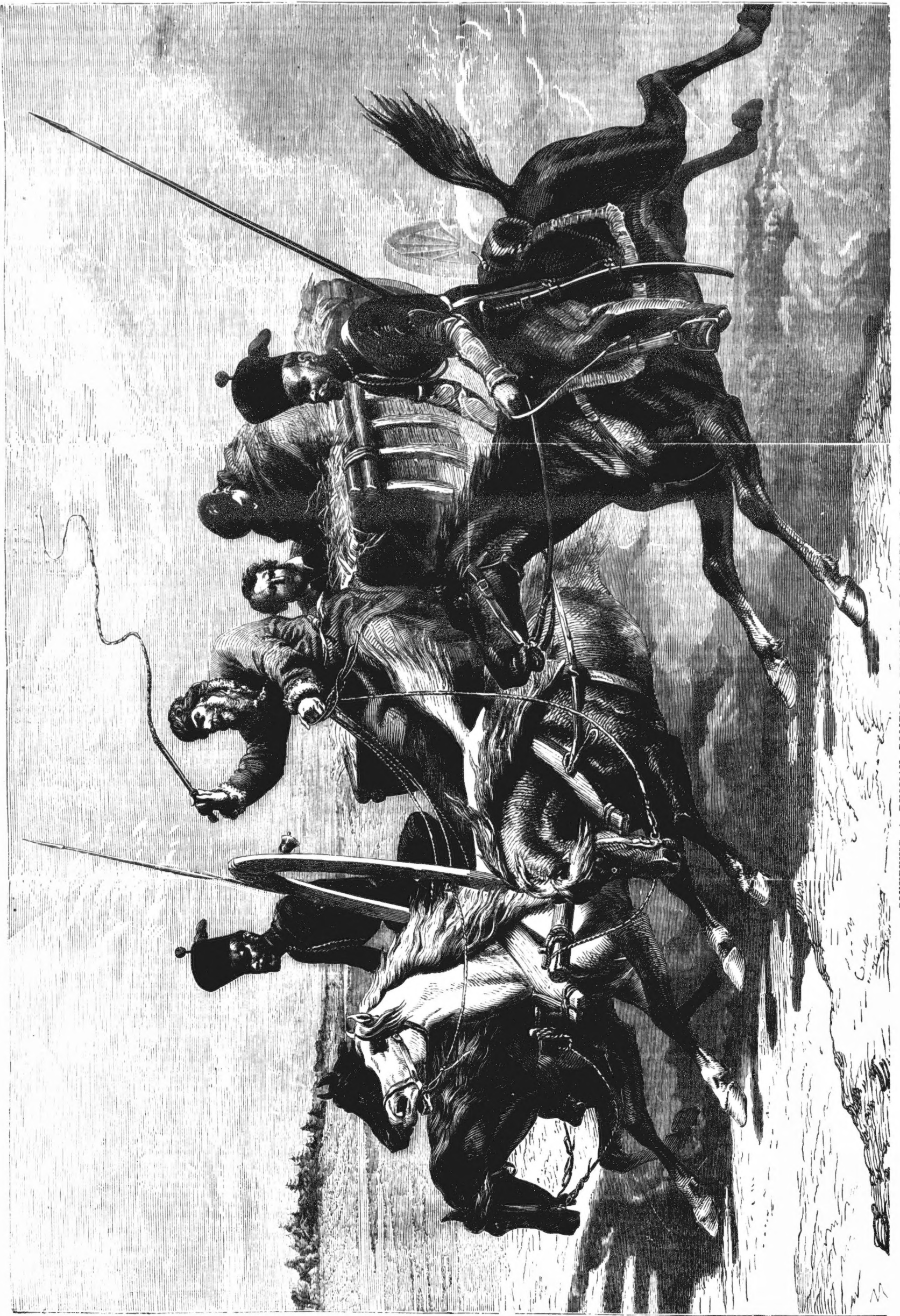
Yet, well I know she'd smile to own
Some little boots to-day!

We, mothers weary, get and worn
Over our load of care;

But how we speak of little ones
Let each of us beware;

What would our fancies be to-night
If no wee boots were there?

MR. DISRAELI has been confined to his room by a severe attack of gout.



CONVEYING A RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONER TO SIBERIA.—(SEE PAGE 1117.)

GALLANT SERVICE REWARDED BY THE ALBERT MEDAL.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of "The Albert Medal of the Second Class" on Mr. James Crowden, chief officer, second class, of the coast-guard station at Muchals. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:

"The schooner Kinloss was wrecked at Scatraw Creek, a mile and a half from Muchals, on the 21st of December, 1868. Mr. James Crowden, the chief officer at Muchals Station, proceeded with his boat's crew to Scatraw, and found the ship breaking up fast. The fishermen of the place had succeeded in getting a rope from the vessel, by which it was hoped that the lives of those on board would be saved. Mr. Crowden ventured out on to a rocky point and endeavoured to fasten a life-belt to the rope in order to send it out to the ship, but without success. While striving to perform this operation, Mr. Crowden was several times washed off into the sea. Once a heavy sea swept him off and carried him about 100 yards towards the wreck, and it was thought that he was lost; but after a few minutes' struggling he was carried round a point by a violent run of the sea, and thrown upon the rocks with such violence, however, that he became insensible and received a severe contusion of the left knee. When he recovered his senses Mr. Crowden succeeded in getting a cable launched, and was the first to jump into it. He and his men (four in number) hauled off to the ship by the rope, and succeeded in taking four men from the mast and bringing them ashore. On being informed that there was still another man on board, Mr. Crowden and his crew hauled off again to the wreck; but the man was dead or dying, and in such a position that it was impossible to extricate him. A very heavy sea was running at the time of the rescue, and the cable might have been dashed upon the rocks at any moment. Mr. Crowden was 14 days upon the sick list in consequence of the injuries received by him in being washed off and dashed against the rocks. This is the fourth time that Mr. Crowden has been instrumental in saving life from shipwreck, and, including the present instance, he has aided in the rescue of 13 lives."

CONTINENTAL COURT BEAUTIES.—THE PRINCESS CAROLINE OF SAXONY.

THE Princess Caroline of Saxony claims descent from the famous Gustavus Wasa. She is considered one of the finest royal women in Germany, and is distantly related to the Princess of Wales. She is the daughter of Prince Gustavus of Wasa, and was born on the 5th of August, 1833. She was married in June, 1853, to Frederick Augustus Albert, Prince Royal and heir apparent of Saxony. This personage was born in 1828, and is general and commander of the Saxon Infantry.

WHAT NEXT?—The newest idea in the velocipede mania is a steam velocipede to carry two. The means for working consists of a pair of oscillating cylinders, situated behind the carriage, driving a small cranked stage, having upon it the two driving wheels. Steam is supplied from a small boiler, located in the front, and carried through the steam pipe into the trunnion box between the cylinders, and after performing its work, finds its passage into the exhaust pipe in the usual manner. The exhaust pipe is in connection with the funnel of the boiler, the latter being located underneath the carriage so that no inconvenience may arise from smoke in front. The heat, too, from the boiler may all be avoided by placing around it some non-conducting material. A handle whereby the break may be applied is in a convenient position, and may be used to one or both wheels, and the guide wheel, worked by gearing, is so placed that it may easily be handled by a passenger, who has the opportunity of transforming himself (for the time being) into an amateur engine-driver and stoker. Coals are carried in a bunker, situate in front of the boiler. The whole machine may be made for a moderate sum, and one feature worthy of note is, that by shutting off the steam it may be brought to a stand in a few yards, as an ordinary velocipede worked by the feet.



PRINCESS CAROLINE, OF SAXONY.

Belle's Caricature.

PART II.

ON Monday morning, Belle went to school, and the long room, with its dingy windows, made her heart sink. The cracked blackboard and lumps of greasy chalk, the tottering desk and seats all pulled askew, worried her. Urchins of five, and full-grown clowns of sixteen, stumbled in and stared at her. Confusion reigned, and she was not able to change it to order. She sat down in despair, and then a hand touched her softly, and the fat gentleman appeared upon the scene. It was, to make use of a bull, "a second first appearance." His hat was on, his coat was buttoned to the chin. In the act of shaking hands the whole absurdity of his *tout ensemble* burst upon Belle, and she began to laugh. A moment before she had been ready to cry. The two emotions mixed themselves, and she went off into hysterics. A magnificent beginning, as she felt even at the time.

Somehow she was conveyed into a wardrobe, provided with a chair, a fan, and water, and left to recover. Coming to herself she listened. All noise was hushed. She smoothed her hair and went out. Order reigned, every boy was at his book; every girl had her hands folded primly. The baby who should have been in long clothes, and the big girl she would have taken for a housemaid, sat side by side equally mute and motionless. The ten little girls, all of a size, were as faultless. Her chair and book were ready. She took possession of them, and looked with amazement at the studious youths working away under the supervision of Professor Guise; for she knew his title as well as his name by this time. Little as he was, fat as he was, absurd as was his costume, it was plain that every one there respected him—Belle respected him also. As the time went on she liked him more and more.

He knew so much. Her boarding-school accomplishments faded into insignificance when compared with those solid acquirements; and when one day he told her of a certain ordeal he had passed through, of a scheme by which he had hoped to make his fortune turning out a failure and ruining him—of money that must be saved and scraped together, and of an old worn-out, hopeless feeling which will come to young people whose schemes prove to be illusions, and who struggle in vain for some *ignis fatuus* which in the end eludes them.

Belle had not struggled much, but she knew the feeling; for she had had some hopes of being an authoress, and had offered sundry poems to the press, to have them handed back with that profound contempt with which long-suffering editors decline such favours. She had gone home with a heart like a lump of lead, with aching feet and eyes burning because they would not weep; to tear the manuscript savagely, and wonder how long the *al-paca* would last decently, and to look in the glass, expecting almost to see grey hairs and wrinkles. When the Professor said, "Do you know when it was all over I felt eighty years old?" she quite understood him. They were better friends than ever from that moment.

And what a friend he was! He managed that she should have all the pleasures and as few of the hardships of her lot as possible. He contrived that she should board constantly with the clergyman's family. He borrowed papers and journals for her—sometimes books. He took her to the lectures at the Institute. He was almost the only man of culture except the clergyman in the place. The only person who felt as she felt on most subjects. Soon to have heard that he was about to leave would have been to hear evil tidings. He, and he alone, made L—bearable. And it is strange how much two poor people, who agree with each other in sentiment, can help each other along upon the road to happiness.

No gallant exquisite with a bouquet worth a small fortune, and invitations to a private box on some Ristori or Jenny Lind mad night could have been more acceptable to city belle than the fat doctor with his thumb volume under his arm, and his ticket for the lecture, was to our heroine, on many a Wednesday night; and when coming home, leaning on his left arm, that right hand so plump and firm and white somehow dropped on hers

and held it, Belle liked it. It made her feel safer.

So, in the commonplace desert of drudging life, there lay a bright oasis or two, and Belle laughed as much as ever. She drew caricatures of the white-headed boys, and the Professor laughed at them. She sketched "the committee" on examination-day. She wrote comical doggerel in celebration of absurd scenes. There was no one to appreciate her fun but the Professor; but his kindly smile was always ready. She learned to look for it as a necessity of her life.

So the year passed. A second term—a third. Then one bright day a letter was dropped into the midst of all the homely plans, and exploded there like a bomb-shell. A square red-sealed letter from Messrs. Tape and Parchment, lawyers. It told her that her aunt was dead, also that the serious waiting-maid had been serious in vain, for she had left this world before her mistress. Belle Bruce was the only living heiress of the old spinster. She was, or would be, all legal forms completed, worth twenty thousand pounds.

It was necessary that she should leave L—for the scene of action at once, and she wondered she was not happier at the thought. Tears would come as she packed her little wardrobe, as she gathered together the head-master's humble gifts, worthless in money value, but so precious for the kindly feeling which was the motive of their giving.

"He will be as kind to the next teacher, and forget me," she said, and her tears fell.

It was Saturday afternoon, and she sat at a table in the clergyman's parlour looking over these books, when the schoolmaster came in. He sat down also. Something was plainly on his mind. He sighed, was silent, and moodily looked over the books. At last he took one up.

"Victor Hugo," he said. "Do you like him?"

"I do. There is genuine pathos—"

"Great Heaven!"

He stopped with those words on his lips, with an ashen pallor overspreading his cheek. He was staring at the fly-leaf of the volume.

Belle looked at him. Her cheek paled also. A remembrance fell upon her. She went softly behind Professor Guise, and saw on what his eyes were fixed. He was looking at the caricature she had drawn of him in that first hour, when he was only an absurdly dressed fat man to her—a caricature she would not have drawn now for the wide world's wealth. What should she do? What could she say?

There was the name, G. Guise, on the valise. She could not deny. He knew she had drawn it. She stood like a statue.

But in a moment more she saw the great head bowed, the beautiful eyes hidden, and she heard a sob—another, and another.

Then she found voice.

"What shall I do—what shall I do? Oh, look at me, listen to me! Dear friend, I never meant—"

He lifted up his head.

"I know you never meant that I should see it," he said. "I know that I'm a fool. But it is very hard;" and his lip quivered. "You are so beautiful to me, and I look like that to you!"

"It was drawn before I knew you. It is not like. I had forgotten it. It was in the car."

Something like this Belle painted out, sinking with shame and grief.

"Oh, my kind, true friend, forgive me!"

Then he held his hand towards her.

"I do forgive you," he said. "If I am ridiculous it is my fault or Nature's, not yours. I only make myself more so by this display of feeling. But when I knew that you were an heiress and a beauty, I a poor, not even a fine looking man, and that my love for you—for I have loved you very, very truly—was a dream I must forget, I still hoped you would think of me as a friend—as a pleasant companion. We don't know ourselves. I didn't. I'm not vain, but—" His lip quivered again.

"Think of it, Belle," he cried, suddenly, as though stabbed by the thought; "I loved you! When you were poor I meant to try to win you for my wife, and all the while I was your laughing stock! I didn't deserve it. If I am absurd in figure, I did not deserve it from you, for I loved you!"

He paused. He trembled from head to foot, and Belle went closer to him.

"Gustave," said she, calling him for the first time by his Christian name—"Gustave, look at me, listen to me. You were a stranger when I drew that. You have been a friend ever since—so dear a friend that when you say what you have said just now—when you say you love me—it makes me very happy. Think of that wretched scrawl as the work of a stranger's hand, and be my friend again, my lover! For—I love you now."

And Belle paid an awful price of shame and terror for that caricature when she spoke those words. But they were words that she knew she must speak or lose him. And they brought Gustave Guise to her side, and the next moment his arms were about her, and she was weeping on his bosom—on the bosom where her wifely head is pillowed now so happily; for they have been wed many bright months, and of all the world's heroes he has grown to be the bravest and best and most beautiful to her, and always will remain so, thanks to Love's glamour.

THE END.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 20, Evening.

The *Public* of this evening, speaking of the projected journey of the Empress to the East, says that as yet nothing positive is known as to the route her Majesty will take, but that it is believed Her Majesty will leave in October, in order to be present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

MARSEILLES, April 20.

Prince Napoleon left this morning in his yacht the *Jerome Napoleon*, on his tour to Naples, Corfu, and the Adriatic.

DISCOVERY OF A MAZZINIAN CONSPIRACY.

MILAN, April 20.

Yesterday a Mazzinian conspiracy was discovered here. The police have seized a number of Orsini bombs, arms, and cipher documents. The six principal conspirators have been arrested, including Giuseppe Nathan, of London. Milan is perfectly tranquil.

THE ZAMBESI EXPEDITION.

LISBON, April 17.

A mutiny has occurred among the soldiers of the Zambesi expedition stationed at Mafra, 18 miles from Lisbon. Troops have been sent from here to suppress the tumult, and bring back the regiment destined for Zambesi to Lisbon. The expedition is to embark at this port immediately.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 17, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the Cortes Deputy Alarcon asked the Government why iron-clad vessels had not been sent to Cuba.

Admiral Topete replied that the iron-clad frigate *Victoria* left for Cuba yesterday. Twenty-two vessels were already at the island, and others were preparing to leave for the same destination, but there were not sufficient sailors to man them. Admiral Topete added that the present Spanish squadron might not, perhaps, suffice to maintain the integrity of the island as a portion of Spanish territory.

MADRID, April 18.

The Cortes having authorised Admiral Topete, in yesterday's sitting, to levy sailors to man the fleet, this measure will be carried out immediately execution, and all disposable vessels will successively sail for Cuba.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.

The Sultan has received a telegram from Queen Victoria, thanking him for the reception given to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Constantinople.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, April 16.

The Emperor will return here on the 18th inst., and at noon on the 24th his Majesty will open the Diet in person by a speech from the Throne.

On the following day the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the Palatine Archduke Joseph will take place.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 16, Evening.

The extradition treaty with Italy was signed yesterday. Telegrams of to-day's date have been received from France,

ries, a large village near Mons, stating that this morning stones were thrown by a party of rioters at a passenger train coming from the French town of Mauberge to Mons. The rioters attempted to destroy the railway water-pumps for feeding the engines, in order by that means to stop the running of the trains. They have taken possession of the railway bridge, and have assumed a very threatening attitude. It is rumoured at Frameries that these rioters arrived already armed from the neighbouring village of Jemmapes. Serious apprehensions are rife in Frameries.

BRUSSELS, April 19.

The *Organe de Mons* says:—"We have received very bad news from the Borinage. It appears that the men have struck work at Boussy and Dour, and that troops have been sent thither in consequence of serious disturbances being apprehended in that locality."

The mining districts of Charleroi and Liège are quiet. At Seraing the colliers are in full activity and perfect tranquillity prevails.

The newspapers of Antwerp announce that the journeymen carpenters and the men employed in the cigar manufactories intend to strike.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE Bellini Theatre at Naples was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. There are no particulars.

LARGE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—A large fire broke out at Manchester on Saturday night, in the cotton mill belonging to Messrs. Swain and Co., of Blackburn. The building and its contents, consisting of 19,000 spindles and 400 looms, were entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at £30,000.

THERE was a fire at the United Service Club on Tuesday morning. Shortly after four o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the writing-room. The firemen were immediately sent for, and the fire, which was caused by a defect in the chimney, was soon put out. Some damage was done, however.

FATAL FALL OF AN AVALANCHE.—A melancholy accident has taken place in the road over the Simplon. Thirty workmen from Domo d'Ossola were crossing the Simplon. The road was in a very bad state, a heavy fall of snow having occurred. In order to cross the gorge of Eaux Froides they procured two road makers as guides. They took but a few steps when an avalanche fell, and buried the whole 32. Twenty of the workmen managed to extricate themselves, but the remaining 10 and the two road makers were borne away and perished.

On Sunday morning a boy named Joseph Cropper, aged thirteen, was drowned in the Aire at Leeds. He was crossing the foot bridge at Burley, near the North-Eastern viaduct, when his cap blew off on the river. Being a good swimmer, he took off his clothes and entered the water to recover it. He had swum as far as the centre of the span when he cried out that he had got the cramp, and immediately sank. The body was recovered.

No explanation is afforded of a mysterious murder committed on Sunday morning between Cappawhite and Lime-riek. The body of a man, apparently a respectable farmer, was found in a ditch, with the head broken in with stones. He must have been attacked in the most savage manner. The name of the murdered man is not yet known. Mr. Cullen, J.P., of Corry Lodge, Drumkeerin, county Leitrim, is stated to have been fired at near his residence, but he escaped unhurt.

An inquest has been held by Mr. Payne respecting the death of an infant, the child of Maria Willis, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Thompson, of The Laurels, Union-road, Clapham. The child was found in a pail in the dust-bin, head downwards, and the medical evidence proved that it had been born alive, and that death was caused by suffocation. A verdict of wilful murder against the mother was returned.

On Monday morning the schooner *Elizabeth*, laden with coal, on her voyage from Sunderland to Dundee was struck by a heavy sea off Newbiggin, on the Northumberland coast, and foundered. The crew jumped into the sea, and held on to portions of the wreck. The captain, the mate, and a seaman died from exhaustion, after being several hours on the wreck. The captain fell into the sea while being rescued, and was drowned.

A serious accident took place at the Surrey Theatre on Saturday night. The gallery was very full, and at the end of the first piece about 200 persons rushed down the stairs, those behind pushing so recklessly that a wooden barrier drawn across the staircase on the second landing gave way, and several persons were thrown down on the stone steps below. One man had his leg broken, another his arm broken, another his ribs fractured, while about a dozen others were severely bruised about the head and body.

EXPLOSION OF A BALLOON.—M. Godard, the aeronaut, made an ascent from Florence a few days back in his balloon the *Colosse*, and descended at Sant Elero, a station on the Roman railway. A large number of peasants thronged round the voyager, and, in spite of the advice of M. Godard, who had opened the valves to let the gas escape, persisted in smoking. All at once the inflammable vapour ignited, when the balloon burst with a tremendous report, and with its network was completely destroyed, a vast sheet of flame, resembling a meteor, ascending in the air. The car and grapnels were saved, and none of the passengers were hurt, but they were all much tormented by the people, who claimed damages for injury done to the land, &c.

SHIELDS, Sunday Night.—(By Telegraph.)—The north-east gale brought on heavy sea off the Coast. The steam-tug *Rennard* has just brought into the Tyne, George Square, of Perth, and David Lowe, of Dundee, survivors of the crew of the *Elizabeth*, of London, from Sunderland, bound for Dundee. About 4 o'clock this morning a heavy sea broke aboard the *Elizabeth* while off Dunstanborough, and swept decks. At 7 the vessel foundered, and John Hay, of Perth, master, Hay Duncan, of Perth, mate, and a Lancashire sailor living in Berwick-street, Dundee, name unknown, were drowned. Some got hold of a life buoy and the square part of a galley, with which they floated in the sea for an hour and a half. When picked up they were in an exhausted state, and were taken on board the steamer *insensible*, have recovered, and are at Sailors' Home.

DUEL NEAR PARIS.—A duel took place on Saturday afternoon in the Ile de Croissy, near Paris, between M. des Perrières, a writer in the *Nain Jaune*, and M. Meyer, of the *Paris*. The cause of the meeting was an offensive sketch published in the first-named journal, of "Duke John," one of the pseudonyms of M. Meyer. The latter demanded satisfaction, and the seconds arranged that the combatants should first use pistols, and exchange four balls, and that then, if no sufficient result were arrived at, should continue the fight with swords. The first fire passed over harmlessly, but on the pistols being reloaded, one ball passed close to M. des Perrières's ear, whilst the other struck M. Meyer in the side, passing on until stopped by a bone. The wound was immediately dressed, but without the lead being then extracted. No danger is apprehended.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening an inquest was held by Dr. Lankester, at the Mulberry Tree Tavern, Holloway-road, North, on the body of William Harwood, aged 19 months, who was killed in an extraordinary manner. The mother of the deceased was in the habit of placing a teacup containing milk and water for the deceased to drink on a table alongside the bed. On Wednesday the child awoke about six o'clock, and in endeavouring to drink from the cup dropped it on the floor, when it broke into several pieces. The child then fell out, and one of the fragments of the cup, about three-quarters of an inch long, entered his throat, inflicting a severe wound. Mr. Pierrepont, surgeon, promptly attended, but the hæmorrhage had been so profuse that the child was in an exhausted condition from loss of blood. Death speedily ensued. Verdict—Accidental death.

MURDER, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.—On Saturday afternoon a shocking murder took place in Fleet-lane, Farringdon-road. It appears that a woman named Talien, living at 33, Fleet-lane, has been for some time past on intimate terms with a man named Tillet, a coal porter. On Saturday morning a son of the woman, about nine or ten years of age, was released from Holloway Prison, where he had undergone a sentence of seven days' imprisonment for stealing cigars. The release of the boy was made a matter of congratulation and of drunkenness to his friends. From the prison the party proceeded to Talien's residence, and a bottle of gin and three pots of beer were sent for. The friends did not depart till two o'clock, leaving the woman and the man Tillet alone. Soon after the neighbours were alarmed by hearing screams, which apparently proceeded from No. 3. Police-constable Rolfe entered the room and found the woman lying on the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear. The man Tillet was also on the bed. He was quite dead, there being a gash in the throat. The bedclothes were soaked with blood. Medical assistance was at once sent for, but life in both instances was found to be extinct. A razor was found on the floor, by which it is supposed the man murdered the woman and then destroyed his own life. It is supposed that Tillet murdered the woman in a fit of jealousy.

ELOPEMENT OF A MAGISTRATE.—For some days past rumours of an extraordinary character have been prevalent in Manchester, to the effect that a well-known city magistrate had eloped with the wife of a brother magistrate, and there is no doubt that the rumour was too well founded. The case is a most painful one, and has plunged several families of the highest position in the neighbourhood of Manchester into the deepest grief. The lady, who is a member of one of the wealthiest families in the county, has, it is said, an income of £5,000 per annum in her own right, and she is the mother of four or five young children. Recently she, it is alleged, has been in the habit of attending the City Police-court, frequently going down in a cab about the time that the business was over, and remaining for some time. This circumstance, however, attracted no attention, as it was known that the two families were on very intimate terms. The time selected for the elopement was when the husband of the lady was engaged at the Salford Hundred Quarter Sessions, which have been held during the present week. It is said that the parties have gone to the Continent, whither they were followed by the lady's husband, his brother, and other gentlemen, of whom the fugitives have had a start of three clear days.—*Liverpool Courier*.

SINGULAR MISHAP.—On Monday morning, at a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a van, drawn by two horses, belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company, left the Shoreditch station, and was turned towards the city. Scarcely 200 yards had been gone before the axle of one of the wheels broke, and immediately afterwards the entire flooring of the vehicle fell out with a loud crash, precipitating the contents into the middle of the road. The van was laden with about 20 boxes of bullion, and notwithstanding they were bound round with bands of iron, the violence with which they came to the ground was so great that some of them were splintered in all directions, leaving apertures through which the precious treasure inside could be seen by a large crowd which the unusual spectacle of boxes of bullion, valued at many thousands of pounds, lying in the mud, had caused to assemble. Information of the mishap was sent to the station, and very soon afterwards a strong force of the company's servants hastened to the spot to guard the valuable consignment until another conveyance could be procured. A small paper parcel, marked in the corner "Value £500," was carried under the arm of the officers, and was eagerly scrutinized by the gaping throng of people. The sudden concussion on the breaking of the axle caused the heavy dead weight to force out the bottom of the van.

A FEW months ago a Vienna dentist supplied Madame de B., a lady well known in the fashionable circles of the *haute finance*, with a splendid set of false teeth, worth about forty pounds, and waited with exceeding patience for payment. Finding that the lady "made no sign," he applied, after three months had elapsed from the date of the delivery, by letter for the discharge of his claim. No answer. A fortnight later he wrote again, in somewhat stronger language, but received as little notice of his second as of his first application. Determined to have his money, and to be even with Madame de B. for her discourtesy, he last week inserted in a small suburban paper the following advertisement:—"A magnificent set of self-adjusting enamelled teeth to be sold dirt cheap. They are daily on view in the mouth of Madame de B. (full name), Stadt, So-and-So-street, No.—." Then he cut out the slip and inclosed it to the fair defaulter in an envelope. Two hours after his bill was paid, and Madame de B. hoped, as the paper in which the advertisement appeared was an insignificant one, that she had heard the last of her bargain; but alas! the leading journals of Vienna have got hold of the story.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE Floral Hall is likely to be opened as a velocipede school.

DR. RICHARDSON, of London, has been elected to the Assessorship of the University of St. Andrew's by a majority of sixty-nine votes over Dr. Cleghorn, of Strathclyde.

ANOTHER death arising out of the recent accidents at High-brook colliery, near Wigan, is reported, making the number of the victims thirty-six. The fund for the relief of those who were dependent upon the victims amounts to about £4,800.

THE convict Wiltshire, who was to have been executed on Monday morning for the murder of Harriet Nurse, at St. George, Bristol, has been reprieved. This decision, it is stated, "has been arrived at solely in consequence of the medical evidence given at the trial, and apart altogether from the prisoner's attempt on the life of the warder last Sunday night."

THE French sailing frigate *Alceste*, which has arrived from the Pacific, brings a splendid black bear from Upper California, sent to King Victor Emmanuel by the commander of a frigate of the Italian navy. This animal became so tame during the four months' voyage that he was allowed to remain at liberty and took his meals with the seamen.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The text of the bill brought in by Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Haddfield, Mr. McLaren, and Sir John Gray for the abolition of capital punishment was issued yesterday morning. It simply repeals the existing statutes authorising this punishment, substituting as the punishment, for murder, penal servitude for life; and for high treason, penal servitude for life or any term not less than seven years.

TWO convicts, named Jenkins and Milton, one under sentence of eight and the other ten years' penal servitude, made an extraordinary escape from Dundee prison on Sunday morning. They lifted the slabs of the cell door and got over a wall, and so escaped. Marks of blood were traced for a mile from the prison, but the convicts got clear off.

ON Monday morning the Bishop of London consecrated a new church, which is dedicated to St. Chad, and erected in Nicholas-square, Hackney-road, for a new district taken out of the extensive parish of Shoreditch. The Rev. W. R. Sharps, M.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, formerly incumbent of St. Gregory's, Norwich, has been appointed the first vicar of the new church and district.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PENSANCE.—Arrangements are in progress for a review of volunteers on Whit Monday next, the 17th of May, in Pensance Park, Hertfordshire, the beautiful seat of Earl Cowper. Already the Queen's (Westminster) and other metropolitan battalions have announced their intention of taking part in the display, which will be of the most interesting character. The volunteers of Hertfordshire will also be present.

A CORK paper states that emigration from that harbour for America "continues to increase." The *Palmyra* (Cunard line) shipped 400 passengers on Wednesday, and next day a vessel of the Guion company took away 280. Crowds remained for the *Inman* steamer. "So great is the demand for passages that in some of the agents' offices the books are closed against new applicants until next month."

IN answer to a deputation of residents of Blackheath who waited on the Metropolitan Board of Works to request that some steps might be taken for the preservation of the heath, the thin soil of which is in some places being worn away to the gravel, and in others covered with rubbish of an offensive character, Sir J. Thwaites said the Board were now taking steps to obtain some control over all the open spaces around the metropolis.

THE question of tramways has been settled by the Parliamentary Committee upon a sensible basis—that is, upon the basis of experiment. The South side line is to be constructed. This will be eleven miles long, and will accommodate the neighbourhoods of Brixton, Clapham, the Old and New Kent-road, &c. This will give a fair trial to the system, and, in order to keep the roads under the present control, power is reserved to the street authorities to purchase the tramways after a certain time. The tramway method of locomotion certainly deserves a better trial than it could have under its old apostle Mr. Train, and it is to be hoped it is now in good hands.

AN eminent American physician has published some interesting statistics concerning the drinking habits of that country. Taking the population at 40,000,000, he finds that of every 300 men 122 do not drink at all, 100 drink moderately, 50 are occasional drinkers, 25 drink periodically ("sipping"), and 3 are habitual inebriates. To every 178 who drink 3 are confirmed inebriates, 25 are periodical and 50 ephemeral drinkers. There is 1 confirmed inebriate to every 691 men. Of 700 women, 600 never drink, 30 taste wine occasionally, 17 taste ardent spirits, 36 drink beer regularly, 14 drink spirits periodically, and 3 are habitual inebriates. There is, he declares, 1 female inebriate to every 331 women, for, though fewer women drink than men, more of those who do drink become habitually inebriate.

THE EX-RAILWAY KING.—The result of the final appeal on the long litigation between the North-Eastern Railway Company and Mr. George Hudson to confirm the reversal of the decision of the Master of the Rolls, and reduces Mr. Hudson to a state of penury. He is now in France, said to be utterly destitute. In addition to a subscription to meet present wants, and in the belief that the "Railway King" was as much "sinned against as sinning," a large shareholder has intimated his intention to ask his co-partners in the North-Eastern Company to grant to Mr. Hudson an annuity of £200 a year. An interesting discussion is looked for at the next general meeting, and many believe the feeling will be in favour of the project.

PROPOSED BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—Mons. A. Chevalier, the distinguished aeronaut, who lately arrived in New York for the purpose of making a balloon voyage to Europe, has leased Landman's Park, Sixty-seventh-street, and Third-avenue, where he will make several ascents during the next two months, prior to his final departure on his great transatlantic voyage, which will be on the 31st of July. More than 100 applications have been received by M. Chevalier from persons desirous to accompany him on his perilous trip. The price fixed for the passage is 250 dollars, and not all who offer themselves at that price will be accepted by the professor as companions *du voyage*, as he wishes to take with him only such persons as are capable, through mental and physical qualifications, of assisting him in his scientific observations, for the sake of which, chiefly, the daring project is undertaken.

THE BEEF STEAK CLUB.—A portion of the property of the Sublime Society of Beef steaks has found its way into an appreciative quarter, where it is not likely again to be disturbed by the prosaic hammer of the auctioneer. Messrs. B. M. Foster and Sons, of Brook-street and Marylebone-road (the great dealers in British beer, whether brewed at Burton or in Dublin), have purchased not only the decanters and silver wine strainer of the club, but also seven of the chairs formerly used by the members. These they purpose to keep at their office as *souvenirs* of a club which once enrolled amongst its number not only the great statesmen, but the leading wits and literati of the last century and a half. The chairs which have come into the possession of Messrs. Foster and Sons include those of his late Majesty George IV., and subsequently used by the Duke of Sussex, James Londale, Admiral Dundas, John Richards (recorder of London), Charles Morris (the poet laureate of the club), Thomas Lewin, and Charles Hallett.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.—The following corps of volunteers have applied for, and obtained permission to attend the review at Portsmouth on the 26th inst. No more applications can be received at the War-office:—1st Hussar Mounted Rifles, 33; 1st Administrative Brigade Hunts Artillery, 839; 1st Hunts Engineers, 122; 1st Administrative Battalion Dorset Rifles, 630; 1st Administrative Battalion Hunts Rifles, 176; 21st do., 695; 4th do., 583; 1st Administrative Battalion Isle of Wight Rifles, 410; 40th Middlesex Rifles, 67; 21st Administrative Battalion Surrey Rifles, 469; 31st do., 186; 1st Administrative Battalion Sussex Rifles, 291; 1st Sussex Rifles, 311; 1st Administrative Battalion Wilts Rifles, 418. Total, 5,302.

ON Sunday night the series of "Sunday Evenings for the People," arranged by the National Sunday League, was brought to a close at the Freemasons' Hall, which was crowded almost to suffocation. A paper on the "Sick Poor of Paris," written by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, was read, and afterwards a selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given with full orchestral accompaniments, the band and choir consisting of 100 soloists, and the principal parts being sung by Miss Palmer, Miss Coles, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Jennings. Mr. Jerrold's paper showed that last year the number of sick persons in Paris who were relieved at their own homes was 65,486, that the sick poor comprised 3 per cent. of the population of the city, and that the average cost of relieving each patient was only 11s. 8d. per annum. It was mentioned in the paper that the municipal authorities in Paris, headed by the Prefect of the Seine, organize and superintend the charities of the city in conjunction with the sisters of mercy.

THE PRESTON COTTON STRIKE.—The number of spinners, piecers, and creelers now on the books of the Operative Spinners' and Miners' Association is about 1,100, and of weavers on the books of their union from 4,000 to 5,000. These are all now, or will be this week, receiving what is called "strike" pay; but it must be evident that this is a misnomer. The employers who are running their mills wholly or partially are doing so at a reduction of 5 or 10 per cent., and all of them have as many hands as they want. The establishments now stopped, with the exception of 10 or 12 that were closed long previous to the strike from badness of trade or other causes, remain closed until there be a revival of trade. Mr. Rupert Kettle, who has consented to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the employers and the employed of the Manchester building trade, will arrive in Manchester on the 4th May for that purpose, and in the meanwhile, at his request, all agitation will cease on either side.

THE *Gaulois* announces that the cashier of one of the largest insurance companies in Paris has embezzled a sum of 1,460,000 francs. Less clever than Mr. Higgs, he allowed himself to be caught, and is now at Mazas. He had been thirty-nine years in the company's employ. The chairman proposed to hush the matter up, and offered to put down £20,000 towards making up the defalcations, but, the *Gaulois* adds, the other directors refused.

SOME choice collections of china and pictures were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Friday and Saturday last week. A collection of old Sevres, belonging to the late Marchioness of Londonderry, realized £6,900. A magnificent cabinet of old black buhl was bought by the Marquis of Hertford for 3,800 guineas. Another collection of old Sevres belonging to Mr. S. Rucker realized £5,325. A collection of drawings and pictures, including sixteen drawings by Turner, the property of the late Mr. John Dillon, produced upwards of £15,000. Turner's six drawings were sold for £7,501 10s. A landscape by Gainsborough, formerly in the collection of Samuel Rogers, sold for 720 guineas.

DEATH OF A PENINSULAR VETERAN.—The survivors of the army of the Peninsula are now few in number, and from the list of these has now to be taken the name of Dr. John Heriot, who did at Brighton recently at the advanced age of eighty-five. The deceased was appointed assistant-surgeon nearly sixty-five years ago, and served in the 61st, 31st, 45th and 17th Regiments of Infantry, and latterly in the Carabiniers. He was on the medical staff of Sir John Moore in Sicily, and afterwards served under Wellington in the Peninsula from 1809 till the end of the war, having been present at the battles of Talavera and Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and battle of Vitoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthez. He held the Peninsular war medal with six clasps; was one of the 12 British surgeons appointed to attend the wounded after the battle of Talavera, when the army retreated to Portugal, and, contrary to an understanding with the French General in command, was along with the other surgeons, detained as a prisoner by the French for eighteen months. He subsequently served in Ceylon. Deceased was a native of Ayr, but his ancestors long occupied the farm of Castlemaids, Dirleton, near North Berwick, and were connected with the celebrated George Heriot and the principal family of that name in East Lothian.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON, in a letter to the *Times*, states, that he is in possession of information which entirely contradicts the statement that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Zanzibar in January. Sir Roderick has a letter from Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, dated the 5th of March last, and no news of Dr. Livingstone had then been heard for a long time. Sir Roderick Murchison adds that he can now no longer entertain the opinion he formed last year that Livingstone was proceeding along the eastern shore of the Lake Tanganyika, and that at the place called Ujiji he would meet with provisions, medicine, and letters, which were sent there from Zanzibar, inasmuch as Dr. Kirk states that ivory traders have recently arrived from the very region in question and had heard nothing of him. Sir Roderick now suggests another hypothesis:—If Livingstone, when at the southern end of the Lake Tanganyika, satisfied himself that its waters were about 1,800 feet above the sea, as stated by Burton and Speke, he would necessarily infer that they could not flow northwards into the much higher equatorial lakes. In this case he would abandon the northern route, and follow the river or rivers which issue on the west coast of Africa, and be first heard of from one of the Western Portuguese settlements, or even from those on the Congo. Sir Roderick is still hopeful as to the doctor's safe return.

THE NORWICH MURDER.—CONFESSION OF SHEWARD.

ON Tuesday last the extreme penalty of the law was executed upon William Sheward, convicted at the last Norwich Assizes of the murder under extraordinary circumstances of his wife, Martha Sheward, in June, 1851. The scaffold was erected at the extreme end of the south-east angle of the prison, and as Sheward was a patient in the gaol infirmary, as he suffered from acute rheumatism in the ankles, he had to be removed for execution quite across the prison. The chaplain (the Rev. R. Wade) arrived at the gaol between 6 and 7 a.m., and the next hour was passed by the convict in earnest prayer with the reverend gentleman. On receiving a summons from Calcraft, the executioner, who had not reached the prison until 3 a.m., having come from London by the down mail train, the convict made an attempt to walk to the scaffold, but the acute pain in his ankles prevented him, and he was carried by two warders to a room near the drop, where he was pinioned. He had shown considerable nerve and composure thus far, but after he was pinioned a tremor set in, which continued until his execution. On leaving the pinioning room, the officials formed a

short procession, headed by the Under-Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. F. G. Foster), and comprising the prison, surgeon (Mr. W. H. Day), the chaplain, the Governor of the gaol, Calcraft, the prisoner (supported by two warders), and a few reporters. There were no other spectators. As the procession advanced, the chaplain, who was much moved, read aloud part of the service for the dead. On reaching the scaffold the prisoner again appeared to pray earnestly. The last preparations were then completed, and the convict, having shaken hands with those about him, met his fate. His struggles were slight and brief.

There were about 2,000 persons assembled outside the gaol, and an intimation that the extreme sentence of the law had been executed was made to them by the hoisting of a large black flag. The body of the convict, after hanging the usual time, was cut down, and an inquest was held upon it in accordance with the provisions of the new Act regulating executions.

The confession which we append was made quite spontaneously on the part of the convict, who displayed a singular calmness while it was being taken down. It was afterwards carried by Mr. Johnson, visiting justice, to London and submitted to the Home Secretary, in accordance with Sheward's request.

ON Monday the convict had his farewell interview with his second wife. It was, of course, very painful, and appeared to have been unexpected by the convict, who had addressed a farewell letter to the poor woman previously.

THE CONFESSION.

City Gaol, Norwich, April 13, 1869. 2-45 p.m.

"THE VOLUNTARY CONFESSION OF WILLIAM SHEWARD, UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN THE ABOVE PRISON.

"In the year 1849 (November) I placed a box of money, having £100 in it, in Mr. Christie's possession, for him to take care of for me. In the year 1850 to June, 1851, I drew from that box £150, during which time my wife wanted me to bring the box home. Mr. Christie asked me if he might make use of the money. My wife seemed determined to fetch the box herself. I knew he could not give it to me. On the 14th June, 1851, Mr. Christie asked me to go to Yarmouth to pay £1,000 to a captain of a vessel laden with salt, to enable him to unload on the Monday morning.

"On Sunday morning, the 15th, I was going to Yarmouth on the above errand. She, my wife, said, 'You shall not go; I shall go to Mr. Christie and get the box of money myself, and bring it home.' With that a slight altercation occurred. Then I ran the razor into her throat. She never spoke after. I then covered an apron over her head, and went to Yarmouth. I came home at night, and slept on the sofa down-stairs. On the Monday I went to work. I left off at four o'clock p.m. and went home.

"The house began to smell very faint. With that I made a fire in the bed-room, and commenced to mutilate the body; kept on until half past 9 p.m. I then took some portions of the body and threw it away, arriving home at half-past ten. That night slept on the sofa again. Went to work again the next day; went in the afternoon about four o'clock, and did the same the same night again. On Wednesday went to work as usual; left off early, and went home; carried some portions in a left basket to another part of the city. Thursday—work same and returned early. The head had been previously put in a saucepan and put on the fire to keep the stench away. I then broke it up and distributed it about Thorp. Came home and emptied the pail in the cockey in Bishopsgate-street, with the entrails, &c. I then put the hands and feet into the same saucepan, in hopes they might boil to pieces. On Friday I went to work, and went home early and disposed of all the remains of the body—hands and feet included—that night, because I knew I should not be able to be home on Saturday until late. On Sunday morning I burnt all the sheets, night gown, pillow cases, and bed tick, and all that had any blood about them; the blankets, where there was any blood, I cut in small pieces and distributed them (about the city, and made off with anything that had any appearance of blood about them. The long hair, on my return from Thorp, I cut with a pair of scissors into small pieces, and they blew away as I walked along. I also state I never saw or knew my present wife until the 21st June, 1852, 12 months after the occurrence.

"I hereby give authority to place the above facts to the Home Secretary and Baron Pigott; but I request that this may not be published at present.

"Taken in the presence of the undersigned this 13th day of April, 1869.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM SHEWARD.

"J. GODWIN JOHNSON, Visiting Magistrate.

"ROBERT WADE, Chaplain of the Norwich City Gaol."

"JOHN HOWARTH, Governor of the said Gaol.

GAMBLING IN ITALY.

A LETTER from Florence says:—"Thanks to Pius IX., lottery gamblers in Italy have just made a great hit. On Sunday last, the 11th of April, 1869, Pius, ninth Pope of his name, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his first mass, which he said at the age of 26. This last number also corresponds in the lottery player's guide book with the word 'mass,' as well as with 'money.' Nothing could be clearer to all those who had cash to stake and faith in the usual rules, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of persons played upon the numbers 11, 69, 9, 50, 26. In the Florence weekly drawing of Saturday last all those numbers came out of the wheel. It was what is called a *quino*—that is to say, a gain on the whole five numbers. Those who had backed them all to come out won sums enormous in proportion to the trifling ones they had staked, and the gains of those who had only backed four or three of the numbers were also very great. Incredible stories are current of the fortunes made by indigent players—for it is the poor who chiefly support the lottery. There is no doubt that the Government has had to make very heavy payments to winners. It is an old belief with numbers of persons in Italy that Pius IX. has the evil eye, and in this instance the Italian Treasury may well share that opinion. But what goes out to-day comes back to-morrow, for nothing stimulates the Italian propensity to lottery-playing more than a brilliant hit of this kind.

A NEW RAILWAY PASS.—A conductor's duty on the Pacific Railroad involves certain personal risks peculiar to the far West. A gentleman who has recently passed over the road relates a scene he witnessed on one train. The conductor told a rough-looking traveller that he wanted his fare. "The—you do," was the only answer. The conductor persisted. "Wall here's my pass," said the traveller, presenting a heavy revolver at the official's head. Another huge fellow interposed at this point, presenting a pistol to his fellow-passenger's temple, with a menacing look. "None of that, stranger, fair play, shell out." This settled the matter, and the fare was paid.—New York Tribune, March 17.

THE CASTLE AND BRIDGE OF ST. ANGELO AT ROME.

THE castle or citadel of St. Angelo at Rome is a massive structure. The central tower was built by Hadrian (then called *Holes Hadriani*) for a mausoleum, and was unquestionably the most superb sepulchral monument in Rome. It began to be used as a fortress when the city was attacked by the Goths. Its defences were strengthened by various Pontiffs, the last and greatest improvement being made by Urban VIII., who completed the *fosse* and bastions towards the meadows. It is now used as a state prison and house of correction, but is better known to foreigners as the place from whence are discharged the magnificent fireworks of the Easter festival.

JOHN CALVIN.

We present our readers with an engraving of Ary Scheffer's portrait of Calvin, the last work of that distinguished painter. Towards the close of his career he devoted his time to the portrayal of mystic subjects, which had the greatest attractions for his religious nature. Quitting these for a season he was drawn to Calvin by the simplicity and austerity of his life, and the result—the portrait here depicted—will be associated with his name. The work received the last touch from the hands of the artist only a month before his death.

In connection with the portrait of the Geneva reformer we offer the following sketch of his life, which may not be unacceptable to our readers.

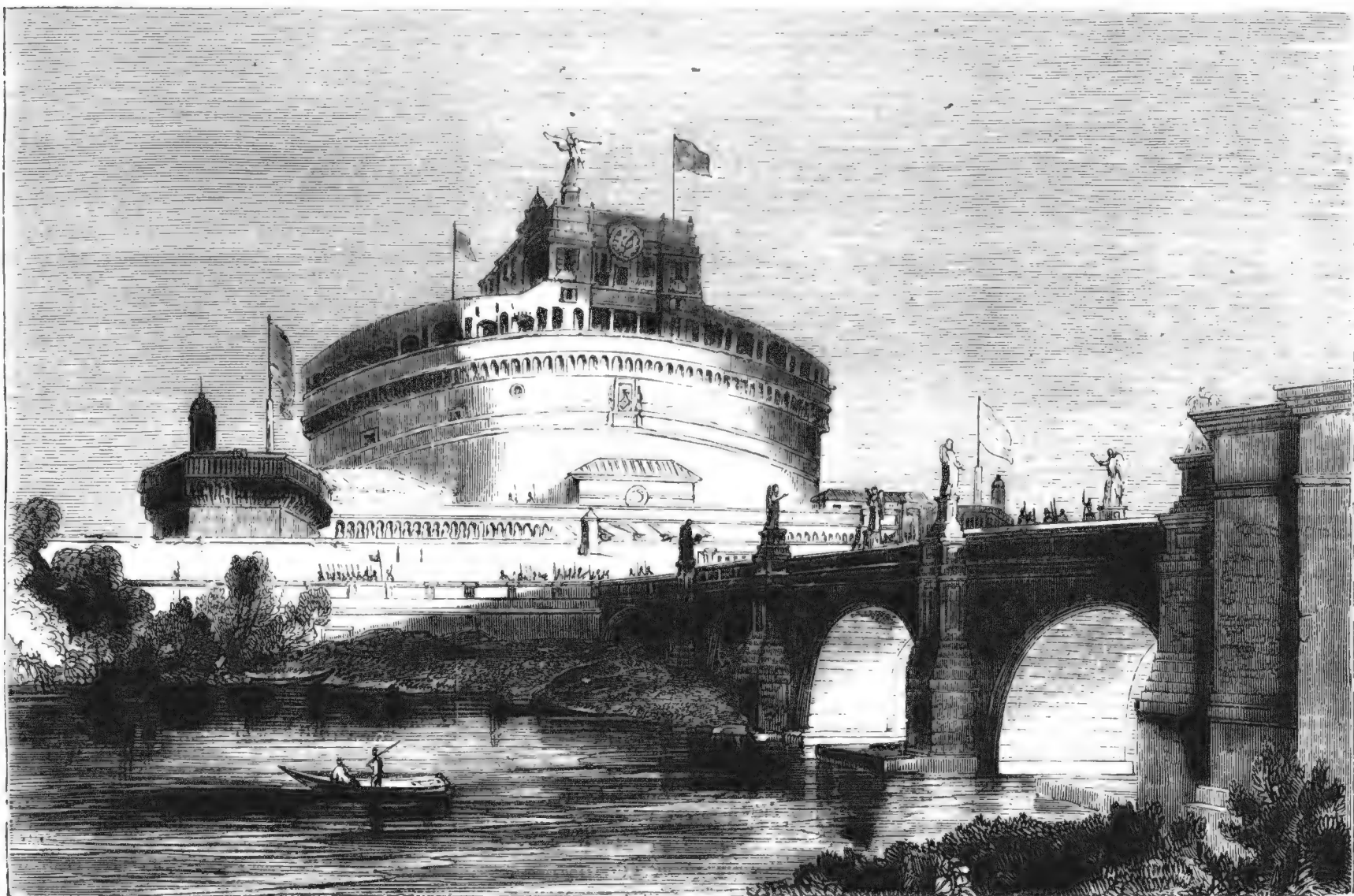
morning, when he awoke, he recalled what he had read during the previous night. "By these night watchings he acquired that vast and exact learning, and sharpened his natural powers of thought; but, by the same means, he prepared himself for bodily sufferings and an early death."

Thus did Calvin proceed. After prosecuting his studies at Orleans and Bourges, he removed to Paris, where he joined the earnest young men who had heartily taken up the Protestant cause. Twelve years had elapsed since Luther had established his thesis against indulgences and vanquished the devil and his emissaries at Worms. Matters were beginning to assume an earnest aspect, not only in the immediate scene where Luther's words, which were whole battles, were spoken, but in Switzerland, France, and Scotland too. The noble inquirers after truth in Paris met together to converse on the ideas which were agitating the world. Calvin was one of them. He threw up his living and the study of law, and betook himself with renewed zeal to the study of theology. He became a preacher, and by the time he was twenty-three years of age he was an author. His first publication was the two books of Seneca on "Clemency," accompanied with notes, applying the language which Seneca had employed to Nero to the persecuting Francis I. of France. About the same time the newly-elected rector of the Sorbonne, in Paris, an intimate friend of Calvin's was required, according to custom, to deliver an oration at one of the feasts of the Roman Church. Calvin prepared the oration for his friend. It was an undisguised attack on Popery, inasmuch as it advocated the principles of the reformation, dwelling especially on the doctrine of justification by faith. The result was that Calvin and his friend were obliged to escape for their lives. They left Paris,

was; read the Scriptures once a week in the congregation; wrote commentaries on the Psalms and other portions of the Bible, and carried on a most voluminous correspondence. Calvin died at Geneva in 1564.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—In the year 1868 62,190 emigrants left the Irish ports, a decrease of 19,534 compared with 1867. 36,181 were males, a decrease of 9,680; 26,009 were females, a decrease of 9,854. The ages of 99 per cent. were ascertained:—0.5 per cent. were under one year old; 3.9 per cent. were 1 and under 5; 7.6 per cent. 5 and under 15; 47.7 per cent. 15 and under 25; 29.2 per cent. 25 and under 35; 6.2 per cent. 35 and under 45; 2.9 per cent. 45 and under 55; 0.9 per cent. 55 and under 65; 0.1 per cent. 65 and upwards. In 1867 the number who were 5 and under 15 constituted 9.1 per cent. of the whole; 15 and under 25, 49.1 per cent.; 25 and under 35, only 21.4 per cent. So far as the emigration from each province is distinguished, the departures from Connaught (9,692), were nearly as many as in 1867; but from Ulster there went in 1868 only 14,763 persons, 3,400 fewer than in 1867; from Leinster only 10,154, being 5,873 fewer; from Munster, 16,857, being 8,411 fewer than in 1867.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BELGIUM.—The *Indépendance Belge* speaking of the disturbances near Liege, says:—"The causes of the strike are not exactly known, or at least the complaints made by the rioters vary considerably. Several times the Burgomaster, M. Kamp, the Procureur du Roi, M. Dubois, and the Commissary of the Arrondissement, have been amongst them, urging them to specify their grievances; none



THE BRIDGE AND CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO AT ROME.

John Calvin, Chauve, or Calvin, was born at Noyon, in Picardy, on July 10th, 1509. His father, Gerhard, was Notary-Apostolic, i.e., Secretary of the Diocese and Procurator Fiscal of Noyon, and his mother was the daughter of an innkeeper. Gerhard Calvin, the father, is represented as a man of considerable sagacity and prudence. The mother was originally the daughter of an innkeeper, and, in addition to her personal attractions, was a woman of vivid and earnest piety. We doubt not that John was more indebted to his mother than to his father for the qualities which afterwards manifested themselves in him. He was the second of four sons, and was by his father destined for the Church, partly because he appeared fitted for the duties of a priest, and principally, no doubt, because the somewhat worldly Gerhard saw that there was a good chance of his son "getting on." He could help him, and did so; for through his official connexion with the bishop, he procured for him a benefice while the lad was in his thirteenth year. By means of this and other help officially procured, John was sent to Paris, where he had the advantages of superior tuition. He showed great aptness in the acquisition of knowledge, especially distinguishing himself in grammatical studies. In his eighteenth year, through his father's influence, he obtained the living of Marteville, although not in orders. This was shortly after exchanged for another living near Noyon, where he occasionally preached. While pursuing his legal studies, in which he greatly excelled, he met with a copy of the bible, and very soon after renounced Roman Catholicism. With an ardent characteristic of him he studied with unremitting perseverance law and the gospel. "It was his wont," says Beza, "after a frugal supper, to labour till midnight, and in the

and Calvin reached Basle, where he remained for some time. It was here he published his great work called the "Christian Institutes," which has by all been considered as his greatest. After paying a visit to Italy, where the so-called new ideas, though as old as the hills, spreading rapidly, he returned to Paris to settle some family matters. While there he had to keep himself as quiet as possible. He next visited Geneva, and here he continued, with the exception of a brief period, during the remainder of his life. He was appointed teacher of theology, and preacher also, and was then twenty-eight years of age.

On his settlement at Geneva he found the people very imperfectly instructed in matters pertaining to life and godliness. Calvin and Farel drew up a statement of their faith, to which the inhabitants, in companies of ten, were required to swear allegiance to as a confession of their own faith. This oath was taken by them in their capacity as citizens. Objections are taken by some to this proceeding. In throwing off one set of Popish notions these reformers were imposing another which in process of time could not fail to prove as burdensome as the old. The Geneva Christians rebelled, and Calvin and Farel were obliged to leave the place. The latter being an inferior man to Calvin, and much more dogmatic and overbearing, was never allowed to resume his labours among them again. Calvin retired to Strasburg, where he for a time prosecuted his work—writing commentaries, preaching incessantly. On his return he had the entire work resting on himself. His labours, from all accounts, were most abundant. He preached every day in each alternate week; taught theology three days in the week; attended weekly meetings of the consistory—whatever that

of them have been able to do so. The coal miners have only made common cause with the ironworkers for the sake of having a holiday and a few days of agitation, and to obtain the dismissal of a new foreman recently appointed, and who it seems treats them badly. As to the puddlers and hammermen, the following appear to be the reasons which have influenced their conduct. According to the regulations the former ought to furnish a minimum of eight charges or heats per day; that task accomplished, they had the right to leave the foundry. This kind of work being very laborious and fatiguing, a man very rarely exceeded the compulsory quantity. Some time since an attempt was made to introduce certain innovations and to raise the number to nine daily; and, in addition, no one was allowed to leave the establishment before six o'clock, the hour at which the night hands arrive. These changes were so much the worse received that they were accompanied by a reduction on the pay of 25c. the 1,000 kilog. (about a ton). Some secondary measures (obligation to pay for their leathern aprons and their tongs, &c.) brought the discontent to a head, and on leaving work on Thursday evening they mutinied. They dispersed immediately in the village of Lize and urged the miners from the neighbouring pits to join them, and were only too readily listened to."

It is a real pleasure for us to speak favourably of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns, bruises, sprains and other bodily injuries. It is invaluable for colds, coughs, rheumatism, &c., as well as diarrhoea, cholera, and various other summer complaints, and should be in every family.—*Christian Advocate*.

REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.—LOPEZ AT HOME.

The following letter, from a Workshop boy to his mother, has been sent to the *Manchester Examiner* for publication. The boy, it appears, was resolved to see the camp of Lopez, and he ran away during his holidays for that purpose:—

MONTÉ VIDEO, Feb. 15, 1869.—When I wrote to you last I told you that I was going to Paraguay. Well, I have just returned, after having endured great hardship. I arrived in Asuncion and Conception, the capitals of the beforenamed country, on the 7th, and I saw the allied army; and then went outside the city for a league or two. As I went up in the steamer I saw all the fortresses where the bloody battles have been fought, and they were all in ruins. When I got to my destination, I saw that the cholera was raging there. When we saw this, we knew it was healthy in the mountains, where Lopez and his army were. "Well," I said, "let us go there," and my friends said, "No, no; if we go there Lopez will make us serve in his army." I said, "Well, we had better do that than die of cholera." Well, they consented, and we went about fourteen leagues up the mountains, when an escort of Lopez's troops came on us, seized us, and took us before Lopez, and I knew we should be sure to have work at either one thing or another. Well, we had been working in the foundry for four days without almost anything to eat. At first they thought we were Brazilians, and all they gave us to eat was a piece of dry hide and some herbs, and hardly any water. I knew Lopez's wife was English, and one day she came close past me, and I spoke to her, and she at once told Lopez, and he let us enjoy ourselves as much as we liked. We saw how they lived, and we saw female battalions go through their drill and everything. And from the mountains we could see the capital, Asuncion, quite distinct through a glass. We saw a force of Brazilians come out towards the mountains. At once Lopez ordered eighteen regiments to go out and meet them. Just didn't I tremble in my shoes! The Paraguayans won the battle, and we saw the Paraguayans bring all the booty of the fight to where we were. It appears there were 2,000 Brazilians in the fight. They killed 1,200, and brought 200 prisoners, and the others escaped. Paraguay is a magnificent country. There are monkeys, snakes, boars, crocodiles, and birds of every plumage. It was splendid. I could imagine it something like Paradise. Lopez had been driven from every stronghold he possessed, and is now in the mountains. Where we were there is a splendid plain for leagues, on which grows everything. Before he went to the mountains he ordered every family in Paraguay there, and they all went, and there it is, just like living in a town, but the houses are different. All they have is a hide to sleep under. The day we left Lopez he ordered a small force to go round the country and to kill every one that had not gone to the mountains as he ordered them. The way we got away was by luck. The admiral in Monte Video ordered a small gunboat to go up to Asuncion, and the captain to go to Lopez and bring away the English there that wished to leave. We, of course, took the opportunity of getting away, but many wished to remain, and would not come away. The cholera is very bad in Buenos Ayres, and we have had several cases. I am quite thin with my trip. The heat is something awful in Paraguay. I am quite well, and all the same.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Fonts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

COSSACKS ESCORTING A POLISH PRISONER TO SIBERIA.

The above is the subject of our large engraving given on page 1112. To be taken from home, and hurried off to Siberia without a moment for preparation, was at no distant date unfortunately too common in Poland and Russia. The least attempt to revolt at the tyranny exercised over them, or even of suspected revolt, and the party was at once arrested and conveyed away as shown in our engraving. The unfortunate prisoner is there drawn without his hat, showing the haste in which he has been borne away.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately;



JOHN CALVIN.—(SEE PAGE 1116)

it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*, Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

FRIGHTFUL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BARKING GASWORKS.

A BOILER explosion, attended with very fatal results, occurred on Monday afternoon at the Barking Gasworks. About half-past three o'clock a barge was being unladen at the back of the Barking Gasworks. The work was going on as usual, a "coffee-pot" steam-engine working on the gasworks turning a crank. Some complaints had been made by the driver about a defect in the engine mentioned, when, as the engineer was proceeding to the spot to examine it, the explosion occurred, with a noise like a heavy piece of artillery. The shock was very great, and for some time all was consternation. Two men jumped overboard out of the barge in which they were working, and thereby probably saved themselves from further inconvenience or injury than a ducking. As soon as the first impulse was over, the men were looked

after, when the headless trunk of one was found, a second with his head split in two, and a third mutilated and dead. Many others were injured, but not so severely as to require any other than local surgical attendance. There were five men, however, who required serious attention, three of whom were brought up to the London Hospital in a cart, and two others by the train. Mr. George Salt, the house surgeon, together with some of the medical staff, at once attended to the injured men, two of whom were found to be dead, the name of one, a labourer, being James Paine but the name of the other unknown. The next was Thomas Brown, a labourer, suffering under fractured ribs and a lacerated head. Then came John Styles, engine driver, who presented a frightful spectacle. His body was covered with blood from lacerations received from the pieces and fragments of the exploded boiler penetrating his flesh, as also the cinders. He was besides terribly scalded, and this morning had lost the sight of the left eye. John Jones was the next brought in, suffering from collapse and concussion.

A most extraordinary circumstance in connection with the case is that the men who were close to the engine suffered no injury, while those a short distance away were killed and injured as described. The doctors at the London Hospital do not anticipate any further deaths.

THE USE OF STREET MUD.—In connection with the cleansing of towns may be mentioned a new application of the waste products. In wet weather the macadamised roads of Paris are inches deep in what is called here picturesquely macadam milk, which is a great nuisance in the

sewers, silting them up rapidly. An adventurous individual has found an application for this stuff, and at the same time, it is said, an income of £400 a year for himself. He collects the milk, allows it to settle in large tanks, passes the precipitate through silk sieves, and forms it afterwards into what we call Flanders bricks for knife cleaning, which sell at a franc each.

VERDICT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS.—"As a mechanical engineer I have paid considerable attention to the 'sewing machines of the leading makers. I prefer yours because it is the simplest, the easiest to understand, and the most agreeable to use."—Mr. JOHN MANNING, 11, Blenheim-terrace, Leeds, Dec. 3rd, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines by other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords on Thursday, last week, Lord LAWRENCE took the oath and his seat on his elevation to the peerage. The Railway Companies Bill was passed through its final stage.

On the Friday Lord HOUGHTON directed attention to the subject of emigration in connection with the state of pauperism now existing in this country, which, in his opinion, demanded the interference of Parliament. It was, he thought, a melancholy reflection that, in spite of the increase of wealth, poverty had extended in a still greater ratio, and the idea that emigration was the only efficient remedy had impressed the public mind with peculiar force, and great efforts were being made by individuals and associations to relieve the distress now prevailing in many parts of the country. These attempts, however, were necessarily mere palliatives of the evil, for what was needed was the adoption of a system of emigration upon an extensive scale, and he suggested that an inquiry preliminary thereto would be productive of much benefit.

Earl GRANVILLE and Lord OVERSTONE having spoken, Earl GREY urged that, whilst the mother country was not over-peopled, any system of emigration acceptable to the colonies would draw away the bone and sinew of the working classes. The present distress he looked upon as exceptional. The relief, therefore, should only come from natural and not artificial agencies, and what was most required was a free circulation of labour at home.

After a few words from the Earl of CARNARVON and Lord REDENSALE, the subject dropped.

On Monday, replying to an inquiry of Lord Lyveden, the Duke of ARGYLL gave an assurance that Lord Mayo, the Governor-General of India, was acting upon the policy of his illustrious predecessor, by the avoidance of all entangling relations with Afghanistan.

Lord LAWRENCE (who spoke with fluency and self-possession) observed that he could not see the slightest danger of an entanglement in Afghanistan affairs from what had been done either by himself or by his successor. For himself he had always eschewed a policy that was calculated to lead to such a result, and he hoped that the course he had adopted would continue to be followed.

On Tuesday the second reading of the Tenure of Land (Ireland) Bill was moved by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who explained its object to be the enactment that hereafter leases should be in writing, and after 1871 that all leases by parole should be deemed null and void. After a somewhat animated discussion the bill was read a second time, and the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Bill and the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The select committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the Clergy Discipline and Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, was nominated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons on Wednesday, last week, the second reading of the Married Women's Property Bill was moved by Mr. Russell Gurney, who explained that its object was to bring the property of married women under the protection of the law. The wealthy classes were already cared for by means of marriage settlements, post-nuptial deeds, and the like; but for the wage-earning class of the community there was no such protection, and the wife, who often was the sole support and guardian of her children, was left at the mercy of a brutal, drunken, or profligate husband. The experiment of securing to the wife the produce of her own industry had been tried with the happiest results in Canada and the New England States of America, and he asked whether the mother country would, by its continued neglect of their interests, inflict an unmerited grievance upon poor married women. The only remedy for the present state of things was to allow the wife to retain her own property, with the same rights and liabilities as the husband. The right hon. and learned gentleman, in conclusion, recommended that the bill should be referred to a select committee.

After a lengthy discussion the bill was read a second time, and, at the instance of Mr. Russell Gurney, ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The House having gone into committee on the Sunday Trading Bill of Mr. T. Hughes, a discussion took place on the general bearing of the measure. Ultimately, the committee divided, on a motion by Mr. Brady that the chairman should leave the chair, which was negatived by 110 to 57; but as the time for suspending disputed business had then arrived the bill became a "dropped order," and virtually no progress was made, though the chairman, by a parliamentary fiction, was supposed to report it.

On the Thursday, Mr. Goschen stated in reply to Lord Henley that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the Assessed Rates Bill, and to move in committee the insertion of clauses for the purpose of facilitating agreements between overseers and the owners of the poorer classes of property, for the payment of the rates by the latter, while the names of the tenants would be maintained on the register.

Mr. GLADSTONE having made an appeal to hon. gentlemen who had notices on the paper for the off nights to give way, in order that the Irish Church Bill might have precedence,

Mr. NEWBEGATE resisted the attempt to go into committee, and moved as an amendment that the House would upon that day six months resolve itself into the said committee. He observed that in opposing the bill he was acting on behalf of his constituents, representing 460,000 of the population of the centre of England.

Colonel KNOX seconded the amendment, and declared the intention of himself and friends to raise again the standard of their ancestors, and cry "No surrender."

Several other members took part, Mr. Gladstone subsequently replying in a short but telling speech.

Shortly after midnight the House divided, when the numbers were—For going into committee, 355; Against, 229; Majority for Ministers, 126. The result was hailed with loud Ministerial cheers.

On Friday an animated discussion on the subject of smoking in the carriages of the Underground Railway (a practice which occasions infinite annoyance to the majority of those who patronise that gloomy thoroughfare) was commenced by Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN, who moved, on the proposal "to consider" the Metropolitan Railway Bill, a clause to the effect

that the company shall provide smoking compartments in carriages for each class of passengers. The motion was resisted by Mr. GILPIN (one of the directors of the company), strongly supported by the railway interest, but on a division it was carried, amid some cheering, by 175 to 167.

In reply to Dr. Brewer,

Mr. LAYARD stated that the National Gallery would be reopened to the public Monday week.

The House then went into committee on the Irish Church Bill, Mr. Dodson in the chair.

On Monday Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN (who on the Friday evening had succeeded in carrying a clause in the Metropolitan District Railway Company's Bill to make it imperative on the directors to provide compartments in their trains for smokers, to obviate the nuisance of indiscriminate smoking now permitted by the company) moved to insert a similar clause in the bill of the Metropolitan, or parent line, but was met by Mr. Bright, who, admitting that he spoke in the interest of the directors of the company, asked the House not to impose upon them terms which would occasion considerable inconvenience. After a short discussion the motion of Mr. Sheridan was rejected by 198 to 167.

Replying to a question from Mr. Ward-Hunt,

Mr. GOSCHEN said that he had, in conjunction with the Home Secretary, given serious attention to the state of the vagrancy laws, which they both recognised as very unsatisfactory, and were anxious to legislate upon the subject; but he did not believe it was practicable to do so in the present session.

The House subsequently resumed in committee the consideration of the Irish Church Bill.

The second reading of the Habitual Criminals Bill was postponed until Monday, the 31st of May.

On Tuesday, Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to a question from Mr. Collins, stated that the clergy of the Irish Church ordained before the disestablishment would retain all the privileges and qualifications they now possessed of being able to officiate and hold preferments in the Established Church of England. Should, however, there be any doubt on the point, he would take care to make it clear prior to the Irish Church Bill reaching an advanced stage. With regard to clergymen ordained after disestablishment, he believed the general law was that they were qualified for clerical employment in England, unless where any statutory disability interfered to "out or prevent it; and it was on record after the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, at the commencement of William III.'s reign, certain of the clergymen of that Church were employed both in England and Ireland, and one bishop of that Church obtained an Irish see. It might, however, be desirable to direct the attention of Parliament to the subject, with a view to the adoption of some more uniform principle than that which now prevailed.

Mr. W. H. GREGORY moved that in the opinion of the House it was desirable to reconsider the question of Carey-street as the site of the new law courts, inasmuch as the Thames Embankment between the Temple and Somerset House now offered many advantages for the erection of such buildings. The hon. gentleman having presented a formidable petition in favour of the Embankment scheme, contended at some length that the site between Somerset House and the Temple was far better than that in Carey-street, on the ground of economy, public convenience, and general utility.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as guardian of the public purse, protested against the proposed expenditure, either in Carey-street or on the Embankment; and, having remarked that the Government intended to bring in a bill to transfer the Suits' Fee Fund to the revenue, suggested that the better course would be to dissolve the commission and leave the work in the hands of the Government. The site in Carey-street might in the course of time be disposed of without much loss, and another of six acres in extent might be acquired between Howard-street in the Strand and the Embankment. This would cost about £600,000, and a moderate yet sufficient building for the law courts might be erected for £1,000,000.

Mr. HENLEY complained that the Government had raised a new issue, and moved that the debate be adjourned.

After a few words from Mr. LOCKE and Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his willingness to consent to the adjournment of the debate, and it was adjourned accordingly until Monday next.

LAW AND POLICE.

IMPORTANT CASE.—GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF SPORTING LOTTERIES.

At Bow-street, Police-court on Tuesday, Alexander Leishman, 10, Florence-cottages, Deptford, commission agent; Alexander Walker, 12, Florence-cottages, clerk; Charles Clayton, 6, Clarence-place, tobacconist and stationer; William Daniels, 40, Plumstead-street, iron moulder; Thomas Stephen Morris, 25, Central-street, St. Luke's, dairyman; and Frederic Farrah, publisher, 282, Strand, were brought up in custody of Inspector Clarke and Sergeants Palmer and Dunaway, and placed at the bar before Sir Thomas Henry upon warrants issued by him, charging them with opening and keeping a certain place for the purpose of receiving money as a consideration for undertaking to pay sums of money on the result of races, the five first mentioned at 10, Florence-cottages, and Farrah at 282, Strand.

Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, Mr. Daly, and Mr. Straight defended all the prisoners.

Mr. Poland stated that he was constructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury to conduct the prosecution against the prisoners for having, contrary to the Lottery Acts, and contrary to the Betting Acts, opened and kept offices, for the purposes of receiving money upon the undertaking to pay money upon the result of horse races and of a lottery, and also upon the general charge of conspiracy to establish betting offices and lotteries. He proceeded to explain that Leishman, who lived at 10, Florence-cottages, the office of these lotteries, was the person who conducted them, but kept himself in the background, being mentioned in the advertisements not by name, but as "A. L." Walker, Clayton, Daniels, Morris attended at and managed the drawings and distributions as got up, and sold the tickets and result sheets, which were also sold by Farrah at his office, 282, Strand. Mr. Poland described the organisation and management of what is called the "Deptford Spec." and other lotteries conducted by the prisoners, and read the tickets for the lotteries on particular races, with the amounts of prizes for the first, second, and third horse, with the sums to be divided amongst starters and among non-starters, to which were added a certain number of prizes, to be drawn for numbers, and having nothing to do with the race, so it was not only a lottery on the race, but also on numbers apart from the race. Two cab loads of tickets, &c., had been taken from 10, Florence-cottages, and one cab load from Clayton's shop, and as there had been no time to sort them he should ask for a remand to enable the officers to do so. Ultimately it would be his duty to ask the learned chief

magistrate not to deal with the matter summarily, but to commit the prisoners for trial. This was not an ordinary case of establishing one lottery, but a company to get up a series of lotteries. It was not known how many tickets were sold, or whether the distribution was perfectly fair or otherwise, but in one instance, when a prize had been won by one of the officers, who would be examined (and who had purchased tickets under instructions from the authorities), the defendants refused to pay the amount on the ground that the ticket had been soiled with ink, although the number was perfectly legible. As to the law of the case Mr. Poland referred to the Lottery and Betting Acts, and to the case of *R. v. Crawshaw*.

Serjeant Sleigh submitted that the case might be dealt with summarily. The decision allotted to might not be generally known.

Sir Thomas Henry said he must send the case for trial, but would accept bail.

He should require for each prisoner two sureties of £50 each, and the prisoners' own recognisances in £100 each.

Bail was at once provided for all the prisoners.

Mr. Serjeant Sleigh applied that the money seized by the officers should be given up to the prisoners or their legal representatives, with a view to distribution amongst the prizeholders, with whom they were anxious to keep faith. There was no doubt that the distribution would have been made but for the apprehension of the prisoners.

Sir Thomas Henry said he had no power to make any order upon the subject.

LORD BROUGHAM'S TEETH.—In the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday, the judges refused an application for a new trial in the case of *Lows v. Lord Brougham*. This was an action by a dentist at Carlisle to recover a sum of £156 17s. 6d. for artificial teeth supplied to the late Lord Brougham, and also for repairing sets of teeth, visits, &c. The defendant, who was the brother and executor of the deceased, paid £82 into court, and pleaded never indebted as to the rest of the plaintiff's claim. At the trial during the last sittings at Guildhall before the Lord Chief Baron, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £105 damages, including the money paid into court.

SHOP LIFTING.—At Hammer-smith Leah Marks, the wife of a respectable tradesman at Notting-hill, was re-examined on a charge of stealing an artificial flower, value 1s. 1d., from the shop of Mr. Minter, a draper, of High-street, Notting-hill. The prisoner, who is a young woman near her confinement, was allowed to be seated in the dock. It appeared that the prisoner entered Mr. Minter's shop to look at some artificial flowers. She did not purchase any, but she was observed by the shop-walker to secrete one under her jacket. She was followed out of the shop and given into custody. On being searched a chemise belonging to Mr. Field, a draper in the Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, was found upon her. Several witnesses were called who spoke very highly of the prisoner and her family. Both prosecutors expressed a wish not to proceed further. Mr. Dayman thought it was too late with reference to the flower, but said he would deal with the case as one of unlawful possession. He fined her 40s.

A NEW DODGE.—At the same court, John Griffiths and Jane Griffiths were charged as suspected persons with loitering with a horse and cart in Southwick-crescent, Paddington, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves. Jane Griffiths was further charged on suspicion of having stolen from 57, Oxford-terrace, in March last, a silk umbrella, the property of Thomas Epps. It is believed that the prisoners have committed a number of robberies. Their plan was to go about together in a light cart drawn by a very fast going pony. The female prisoner would go to gentlemen's houses with a sealed note and say she had to wait for an answer, and whilst the servant had gone for the answer she would take whatever articles of value were near, and jump into the cart, which was then driven away at a rapid pace. At other times she would inquire for apartments, and steal what she could, the cart being always at hand. On the occasion of her going to Mr. Epps with a message a silk umbrella was misused. That gentleman seeing them in a cart pursued it and gave the prisoners into custody. Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded them.

TWO LB. WEIGHT OF PAINTINGS FOR THREEPENCE.—At the Marlborough-street police-court on Tuesday morning Benjamin Higgins, a labourer, was charged with stealing eleven oil-paintings and about 500 prints, the property of Mr. Alfred Ganci, artist, of 24, Stephen-street, Tottenham-court-road. The prosecutor said that he saw the other day in the window of a shop in Crown-street, Soho, an oil sketch which he had painted, and which was his own property. The shopkeeper said he thought he should know the man he had bought the sketch of, and that it was the only one he had purchased. On going home the artist went into a cellar where he kept such things, and which adjoined the room occupied by the prisoner, and found that several sketches in oil and a quantity of prints of the value of about £15 had been stolen. He afterwards saw some more of the sketches in the window of the shop in Soho, and on getting the prisoner to go there with him on pretence of helping him to carry home a piece of oil-cloth, the shop-keeper recognised the man as the person of whom he had bought the sketches. The prisoner was then given into custody. He afterwards admitted to the police that he had sold about 2lb. weight of sketches and that he got 3s. for them. He was remanded.

THE CASE OF BENJAMIN HIGGS.—The hearing of the interpleader summons taken out by the Sheriff of Middlesex in the case of *Kuhl v. Higgs*, which came before Mr. Justice Keating on Wednesday last week at Judges' Chambers, was resumed on Monday before Mr. Justice Brett. The plaintiff had obtained judgment, and levied an execution on Higgs's property at Tottenham, but just before the levy the Guarantee Society entered and sold a portion of the property. The sale was stopped by the execution creditor; several claimants then appeared, and Mr. Hall, the Under-Sheriff, took out an interpleader summons to know what was to be done with the property. Mr. Bros, solicitor for the Guarantee Society, read an affidavit that the society had guaranteed the Central Gas Company, and had authority to enter on the premises of Higgs, and had sold some goods to Mr. Parks. Mr. Eley, for the execution creditor, complained of the affidavit. He understood that goods to about £1,500 had been sold, and it was said the policy was to a small amount and over-paid. Mr. Justice Brett said no amount was stated, and if information was required the policy must be produced. Mr. Paxon, for Mr. Taylor, who had purchased some plants, and removed a portion before the execution was levied, read an affidavit. Mr. Chester appeared for Mr. Parks, who was said to be a purchaser from the sale by the Guarantee Society, and denied that he was the purchaser. Mr. Justice Brett said the Guarantee Society had no claim—they had sold, they said, to Mr. Parks, and he now said he was not a purchaser. Mr. Taylor purchased from the auctioneers of the society, and if they had no claim, he had none. A warm discussion took place between Mr. Banister, for the Gas Company, and Mr. Eley as to how judgment had been obtained, and Mr. Banister wanted information. His lordship barred the claims. The sheriff would, therefore, resume the sale for the execution creditor.

The journals of Brunn, in Moravia, state that a Jewess who lately attained the respectable age of one hundred years, felt the other day a pain in her gums, which was soon after found to be caused by the appearance of four new teeth, which were forcing their way down.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

WHY is the fish an eccentric animal?—Because he will have his (s) whim.

WHY is the early grass like a penknife?—Because the spring brings out the blades.

AN insurance agent, urging a citizen to get his life insured, said: "Get your life insured for ten thousand dollars, and then if you die next week the widder's heart will sing for joy."

A DISTINGUISHED physician recommends the application of the slippery elm to the bite of a mad dog. "Who would suppose that," says Goblin, "the bark would cure the bite?"

LAWYER C—(entering the office of his friend, Dr. M—, and speaking in a hoarse whisper): "Fred, I've got such a cold this morning I can't speak the truth." Dr. M—: "Well, I'm glad its nothing that will interfere with your business."

A LADY at sea, full of delicate apprehensions in a gale of wind, cried out, among other pretty exclamations, "We shall all go to the bottom! Mercy on us, how my head swims!" "Madam, never fear," said one of the sailors; "you can never go to the bottom while your head swims."

VARIOUS instances have been cited to prove how lazy a man can be at live, but it remained for a Michigander to cap the climax. One hot day during the heated term last summer, he was observed to throw himself down on the grass, under the spreading branches of a shady tree, and exclaim emphatically to himself, "There! breathe if you want to—I shan't."

WHY do honest ducks dip their heads under water?—To liquidate their little bills.

A WIDOWER, having taken another wife, was, nevertheless, always paying some panegyric to the memory of his late spouse, in the presence of the living one; who one day added, with great feeling, believe me, my dear, nobody regrets her loss more than I do."

A JOINT AFFIDAVIT.—In Connecticut a justice was called to the goal to liberate a worthless debtor by receiving his oath that he was not worth twenty dollars. "Well, Johnny," said the justice, on entering, "can you swear that you are not worth twenty dollars, and never will be?" "Why," answered the other, "I can swear that I am not worth the amount at present." "Well, well," returned the justice, "I can swear to the rest; so go along, Johnny."

Or what sex is the Post-office?—The mail sex.

WHY is love like a potato?—Because it shoots from the eye.

WHEN is a bonnet not a bonnet?—When it becomes a lady.

WHAT is the greatest virtue in a sea captain?—Wrecklessness.

WHAT animals are in all balls, operas, concerts, &c.?—White kids.

WHEN is a fish above its station?—When it rises and takes a fly.

WHY is the letter S a noisy letter?—Because it makes even cream scream.

WHAT colour is the grass when the snow is on it?—Invisible green.

WHY is the letter F a great stumbling block?—Because it makes all fall.

WHAT is that which ties two persons and only touches one?—A wedding-ring.

WHY are crows the most sensible of birds?—Because they never complain without caws.

WHAT is the most becoming lining for a pretty woman's dress?—Why, the body-lining, to be sure.

WHY is the Prince of Wales like fifteen shillings?—Because he only wants a crown to make him a sovereign.

How many young ladies would it take to reach Brighton?—Fifty-two, because a miss is as good as a mile.

WHAT is the difference between the labours of a farmer and a seamstress?—One gathers what he sows, and the other sews what she gathers.

ADVICE to dirty people.—Go to Bath.

THE pawnbroker's favourite time of year.—The season of lent.

WANTED, some of the beer produced "when mischief is brewing."

If a woman were to change her sex, what sort of a being would she become?—She would be a he (then)—a heathen.

"Do you like fish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly—"I really don't know, Miss; I never recollect attending one."

"Your milk does not pay any income-tax, I suppose, Mrs. Skimpenny?" "Why not, sir?" "I shouldn't think it was rich enough."

A QUEER-LOOKING customer recently inserted his head into an auction-room, and gravely inquired, "Can I bid, sir?" "Certainly," replied the auctioneer. "Well, then," replied the wag, walking off, "I bid you good-night."

How is the sun supported?—By its beams.

WHY is last month like cricket?—Because it's a pastime.

WHY is Ireland like a pink?—Because it is a car nation.

WHY is a butcher a very procrastinating person?—Because he's always saying "buy" and "buy" to his customers.

WHY ought a person never to mistake his father's voice?—Because it is a parent (apparent) who is speaking.

WHY is a man defending a woman like a horticulturist?—Because a guardin' her (gardener).

WHAT flower is the careful use of the broom like?—Love lies weeping (lovely sweeping).

WHY is a perfectly even cliff like a philosopher's head?—Because there is no ledge there.

WHAT flower is like two rows of old maids?—The primrose (prim rows).

WHEN does a lady's-maid ill-treat her mistress's gown?—When she collars and cuffs it in the morning.

WHY is some of the corn found in the Egyptian tombs all nonsense?—Because it's a mummy rye.

WHAT is that which has feet and nills, but neither legs, toes, nor claws?—A yard measure.

WHAT is the difference between a cloud and a beaten child?—One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

WHEN do men's heads resemble their dwellings?—When they are covered with tiles.

WHY is a chandler like a gossip?—Because he circulates candles (scandals).

A CRUSTY old bachelor says that the talk of women is usually about the men. Even their laugh is but "He! he!"

WHAT is the difference between a stout father and the scent of certain flowers?—One is a broad pa', the other a narrow ma' (aroma).

WHY is a lamplighter an enemy to snakes?—Because he's always cutting up a little ladder (little adder).

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No. 397.

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THE LONDON H